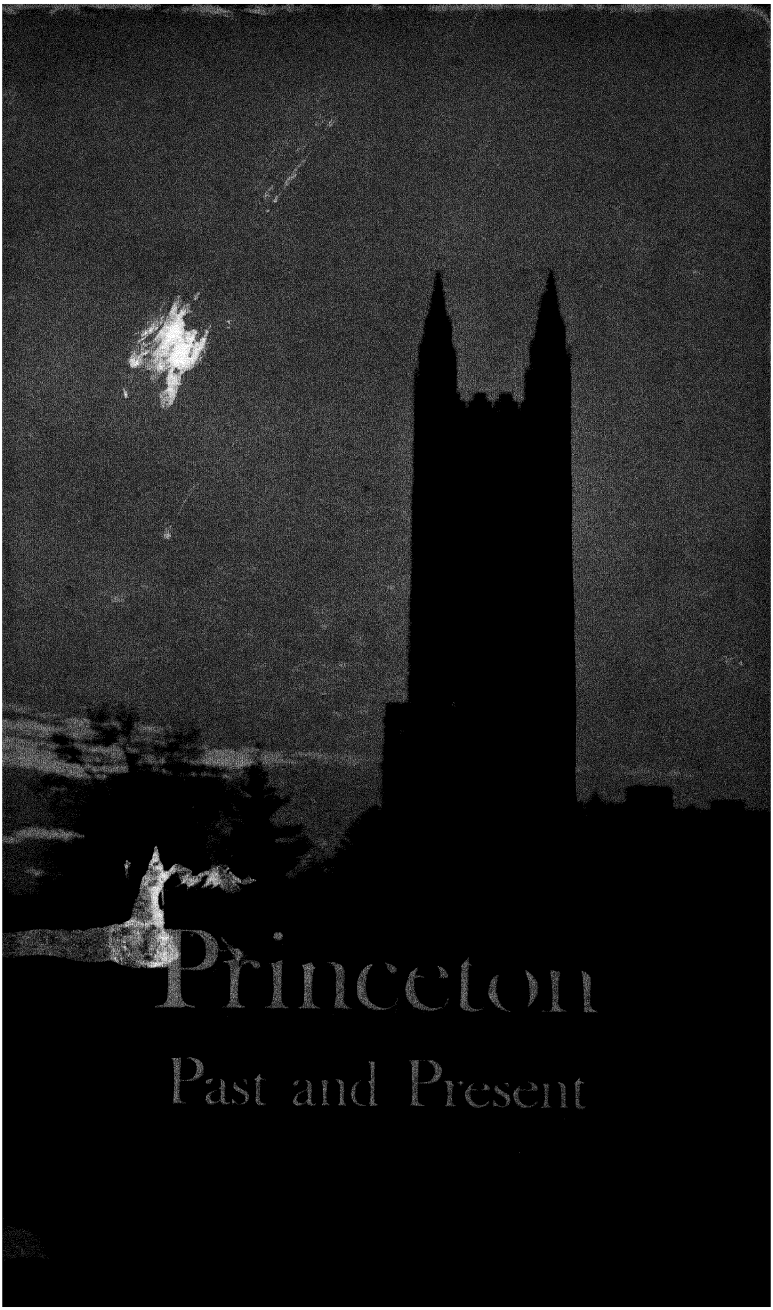

Princeton
Past and Present

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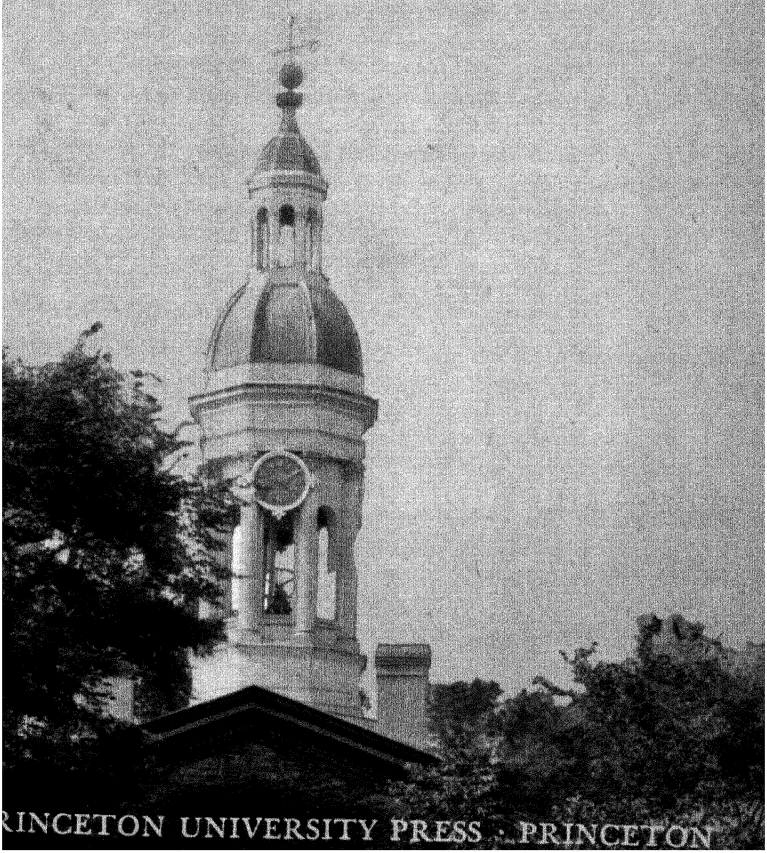
Princeton

PAST AND PRESENT

Princeton

PAST AND PRESENT

By V. Lansing Collins



RINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS : PRINCETON

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Printed in the United States of America by Princeton
University Press at Princeton, New Jersey
Illustrations printed by Photogravure & Color Co.

Preface

THIS is a revised edition of the famous guidebook and historical sketch written by the late V. Lansing Collins, respected and beloved Secretary of Princeton University, who died in 1937. The last previous edition was in 1931, and the book has been out of print and virtually unobtainable for a decade. The present edition retains substantially unchanged Mr. Collins's narrative and historical sections, but changes have been made wherever necessary in order to bring facts up to date with respect to construction of new buildings, changes in use and occupancy of property, and so on. In addition, this new version of the book has been supplied with an index, maps, and entirely new illustrations. Among those to whom the publishers are indebted for assistance in preparing the manuscript for publication (but who are in no way responsible for any errors that may yet remain) are Stuart F. Raleigh, Jr., Gladys Fornell, Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, Donald Drew Egbert, Albert M. Friend, Jr., Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., Verna E. Bayles, Milton Halsey Thomas, Diane M. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Irving W. Mershon, Genevieve Cobb, Charles R. Morey, George R. Meyers, Allan W. Stephens, Glenn L. Jepsen, and Frederick S. Osborne. Acknowledgment to the photographers whose pictures are used in this book is given on a page following the index.

The reader's enjoyment of the book will be increased by realizing at the outset that Mr. Collins imagined the visitor as following specific routes about the campus and the town, and the points of

interest are described in that order, with occasional side trips pointed out along the way. Through use of the index and the maps, however, this can be used as a regular guidebook by those interested only in particular buildings or points of interest.

Following an essay on Nassau Street, which serves also as a general historical introduction, come the two main divisions of the book, dealing successively with Princeton University and Princeton Town—a map appearing near the end of each section. Sections are numbered consecutively through these two divisions, and the numbers correspond to location numbers on the maps. It is thus possible, by one reference to the index, to find both the position on the map and the descriptive text for any point of interest included in the book. Conversely, one may work backwards—from a point on the map to the descriptive passage in the text.

The following are general summaries of the tours visualized by Mr. Collins in his arrangement of the book:

Main Campus (Secs. 1-83). Starting at Nassau Hall and covering the front campus, the Dining Halls and the dormitories west of Cannon Green, thence through the southwest dormitories and the region of McCarter Theater, the Gymnasium, the Rink; then among the dormitories in the central portion of the campus, leading down to the playing fields, Eno Hall, the Infirmary, Fine, Guyot, Palmer, the Stadium, down to the Lake; back up Broadmead, Prospect Avenue, and Olden Avenue by the University Field; up William Street by the University Press, the Chemistry and Engineering buildings

to Joseph Henry House, the Chapel, McCormick Hall, the Library, Cannon Green, the Halls.

To the Graduate College (Secs. 84-90).

The Western Section of Borough and Township (Secs. 91-123). Starting at Palmer Square, proceeding to the Battle Monument, "Morven," and Thomson Hall; thence north on Bayard Lane, west on Cleveland Lane to Library Place; south on Library Place to Stockton Street; west to Quaker Road, which is followed to the Quaker Meeting House and Princeton Battlefield; Mercer Road along which the visitor returns to the village, with detours to the Institute for Advanced Study and the Princeton Theological Seminary campus.

West End of Nassau Street (Secs. 124-128).

Northwestern Sections (Secs. 129-135). North on Witherspoon Street, past Princeton Cemetery and Princeton Hospital, turning to left past Tusculum and into the northwestern section of Princeton Township.

East End of Nassau Street (Secs. 136-151). East on Nassau Street, through Jugtown to Kingston (with a detour north on Snowden Lane and another to Rocky Hill; back along the Canal Bank, past Rockefeller Institute to the Princeton Basin and up Alexander Street to the Princeton Inn.

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Nassau Street

THE Journal of Nathaniel FitzRandolph, who was born in Princeton in 1703 and spent the seventy-seven years of his life here, states that the village was named in 1724. The origin of the name is not given, but the sequence of Kingston, Queenston, Princeton and Princessville obviously points to the ancient loyalty of this part of Colonial Jersey to the British Crown. As FitzRandolph notes that one of his sisters was buried at Princeton in 1693, that another was born here in 1695, and a third in 1697, it is obvious that the locality, though nameless, was settled before the end of the seventeenth century. As late as 1675, however, the region was still a wilderness with but a single Indian trail through it, "a small path," so a Quaker pioneer called it, along which one traveled all day "and saw no tame creature." One of the earliest trails, if indeed it was not the earliest, across New Jersey, this one like most Indian trails followed high ground. The first official mention of it, dating from 1697, calls it the "Great Road" from Trenton; and until 1804 it was the only road along this route. Variously known as the "Post Road" or the "High Road" between New York and Philadelphia it eventually became the "King's Highway" of the eighteenth century, the "Lincoln Highway" of the twentieth. Meanwhile, the hamlet of two hundred years ago, spreading in leisurely fashion about a colonial college which came to it in 1756 and a divinity school which followed half a century later, has grown into a little university town with enchantments of its own. Roughly speaking, it consists of a single-sided business street lying east and west which for a third of a mile faces the University campus with a line of rambling roofs here and there sheltering a message from the past—a line broken only recently by the creation of Palmer Square. This street is Nassau Street. It branches at its western end into two roads to Trenton, one of which, Mercer Street, passes the Theological Seminary and the Princeton Battlefield, while the other, Stockton Street, skirts an irregular group of

quiet residential streets hedged and shaded like English country lanes, with charming houses, pleasant lawns, and ancient trees suggesting old gardens and intriguing memories. Newer residential sections lie north, east, and west of the borough; but the little town is girdled still by open fields and woodland.

Much of the Nation's history, and nearly all of the University's, from the shadowy days of Taimenend, legendary Delaware chieftain whose hunting lodge was nearby, down to the machine-driven present, could be told in terms of Nassau Street, the Princeton mile or so of the well worn thoroughfare that runs through the borough. Back and forth along it was played the romance of colonial life, and tragedy and comedy have continued to use it for a stage.

After the ten-year-old College of New Jersey moved from Newark in 1756 to its final home in Nassau Hall, a succession of picturesque figures appeared in the annals of Princeton village traffic—courtly colonial governors like old Jonathan Belcher and handsome William Franklin, the runaway apprentice's son; strenuous missioners like George Whitefield and the English Quakeress, Rachel Wilson, whose gifts were more attractive to Princeton undergraduates than their meals—the only woman preacher they have ever listened to; foreigners like the Frenchman, La Luzerne, and the Hollander, Peter van Berckel; not to mention itinerant quacks and peddlers, and glib soldiers of fortune who always haunt academic centers.

Paul Revere came ploughing through the mud in December 1773 on his way to Philadelphia with news of the Boston Tea Party, and several times in 1774 and 1775 he passed by again, bearing Boston dispatches for Congress and stopping here only long enough to have his papers countersigned. Delegates to the first Continental Congress came along in 1774 and recorded their impressions. Washington's defeated army hurried past in December 1776 and came back victoriously a month later. In 1783 the frightened Continental Congress found refuge here and, besides attracting to the village a swarm of miscellaneous visitors, temporarily gave the street unwonted metropolitan airs. That summer, while the first foreign minister formally

accredited to the United States was being welcomed by Congress in Nassau Hall, the happy tidings of the signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace were brought in by special courier. General Washington passed through again more than once after the Revolution, the first of eighteen presidents of the United States who have at one time or another visited the borough.

Nassau Street has seen many a stirring show. The excitement attendant upon the first rumblings of the Revolutionary War; the departure of an undergraduate company of volunteers in 1775; the arrival of the British and Hessians in 1776; the colorful visit of the Delaware Indian chieftains in 1779; Washington and Rochambeau with their armies in 1781, marching to Yorktown; Anthony Wayne and his mutinous men in 1781; Winfield Scott in 1814; the leave-taking of the Southern students in 1861; the community's farewell to Princeton's Company L in September 1917; similar departures for the armed forces twenty-five years later. Nearly fifty years after he had fought in the Battle of Princeton, Lafayette twice halted here on his triumphal progress through the United States. In 1836 the funeral procession of a former Vice-President of the United States, Colonel Aaron Burr, passed from Nassau Hall down to the Cemetery; in 1908 the body of a former President, Grover Cleveland, was carried to the same quiet ground. Parades innumerable have been staged on Princeton's street: strange spectacles like the huge wooden ball covered with posters that was proudly rolled from town to town in the Harrison-Tyler campaign of 1840 and which came to a glorious end in a Princeton campus bonfire; torchlight political parades of the 'eighties and 'nineties; circus parades that met ignominious adventure such as befell Barnum's "Car of Juggernaut" in 1845 or Pawnee Bill's cowboy band fifty years later; student parades, athletic and otherwise, often terminating in riots; bygone annual "old customs" like the Junior High Hat Parade, the Senior Parade, and its picturesque but graceless offspring of St. Patrick's Day; or spontaneous affairs like the one in the spring of 1898 which stirred up international echoes, when the boy King of Spain was burned in effigy.

But not alone for vivid associations like these have uncounted generations of Princeton men loved the street. They have remembered it as well for its cheerful daily life, its friendly little shops, and its pavements sparkling in the sunlight after rain in early spring. Apartment houses, office buildings, traffic lights and gas stations are doing all they can to modernize it; but for a few hundred yards where, to quote a Princeton poet,

> —towers dream against the sky,
> While round them swirl and laugh and beat
> The tides of youth in Nassau Street,

it still retains some of the atmosphere of its past.

In the spacious days when all roads were long and slow and passing stagecoaches filled the air with dust in summer and churned the red mud in winter—as early as 1748 the Swedish traveler, Dr. Kalm, noticed the redness of the soil—the village, as the halfway halting-place between Philadelphia and New York, acquired importance even before the natural advantages of its physical situation made it the final location of the College of New Jersey. The taverns at Princeton were admittedly better than average, and one or two remained famous long after coaching days were done. Among those which have vanished, "Hudibras Inn," at the corner of Nassau Street and College Place (formerly College Lane), the driveway on the campus leading from Nassau Street to "Prospect," was one of the best known. By 1765 it was already "noted and well accustomed," if its advertisement may be accepted. At the "Hudibras," newly rebuilt after a fire in 1773, John Adams, future President of the United States, put up when he spent a busy week end in Princeton in 1774 with other New England delegates to the First Continental Congress. The inn was kept at that time by Colonel Jacob Hyer, who had been proprietor of the "King's Arms" in Princeton before he took over the "Hudibras" in 1768. He became a prominent Revolutionary character and the local quartermaster, with a swashbuckling son who entertained the Marquis de Chastellux with war yarns when that observant tourist spent an evening at the "Hudibras" just after the Revolution. A long L-shaped building of stone,

with wide porches, the tavern stood under various names until the end of the 1870's, when it unromantically passed away as the "City Hotel," while a part of its kitchen wing was transported to Witherspoon Street to become the heart of a new but humbler restaurant.

Two of the oldest buildings which stood on Nassau Street until 1937 were formerly inns. One of them was a modest two-story structure at Nos. 68 and 70. It was in this tavern in 1750, so it is believed, that the notorious impostor and horse thief, Tom Bell, disguised in clerical clothes, was mistaken by John Stockton, Esq., of Princeton, for the Reverend John Rowland, and promptly stealing horses on the inspiration, involved that innocent divine and his worthy friends (the Reverend William Tennent among them) in a celebrated perjury case, much to the glee of the wicked—all of which is fully related in Alexander's *History of the Log College.* Mrs. Alice Morse Earle in her *Stagecoach and Tavern Days* says that while Tom Bell was the torment of the middle colonies, he was not a highwayman of the true English stamp; rather was he of the sneak thief type. If he had achieved anything more than notoriety, the Princeton tavern might have been classed (though perhaps generously) with the "White Horse" in England which Dick Turpin made famous. Professor Kalm perhaps put up at this tavern in October 1748 when he was compelled to spend a day and a night in Princeton because of the impassable roads. During the Revolution it was known as the "Washington Arms" and was presided over by Christopher Beekman—a landlordly name, if ever there was one. It had a green in front of it and a flag pole around which the Fourth of July was annually and adequately celebrated. Rochambeau spent a night here in August 1781 when his army encamped at Princeton. With its chief rival, the "Sign of the College" (the old Nassau Inn), it figured in October 1781 in the local celebration of Cornwallis's surrender, and in 1783 in the all-day celebration of the cessation of hostilities. It was still being kept by Beekman in 1787 when the trustees and congregation of the First Presbyterian Church held their annual meeting in its comfortable main room. In 1801 the congregational meeting was again held here,

but Beekman had been succeeded by Captain William Jones who had served in the Revolution and later had kept a tavern at Rocky Hill. That the trustees were in excellent company is abundantly shown by a list of 148 names in Captain Jones's handwriting, still extant a few years ago, and evidently a sort of guest book of prominent personages, mostly Philadelphians, who had at various times patronized the house—gentlemen like Richard Vaux, Clement and James Biddle, George Logan, William Bradford, Stephen Girard, Benjamin Rush, Samuel Morris, Matthew Carey, Benjamin Wistar, and William Shippen. The building was seriously damaged by fire in 1925, and in 1937 was torn down to make way for Palmer Square.

The Nassau Inn, razed at the same time for the same purpose, was nearly as old as Beekman's ancient tavern, although it did not preserve its original appearance to the end. The original portion of the building (the west end) was thought to have been erected in 1756-1757 as a private residence for Judge Thomas Leonard. It was a hotel continuously from 1769 to 1937, at which time it was the oldest in Princeton still in use. The building consisted of three sections, as its broken roof line, its irregular floor levels, and its queer tortuous passages readily attested. The oldest portion was the west wing, of which the front and west walls probably were original. The east wing was another hotel ambitiously called the "Mansion House," built in 1836 by Charles Steadman, a Princeton architect-builder, who had happier moments than when he designed this structure. The "Mansion House" was absorbed by its elder neighbor some forty years later. The interior of the Nassau Inn was so often altered that little of the first construction was left above ground at the end. In the cellars, however, clinging tightly to the old foundation walls, were a few original hand-hewn beams and door lintels and parts of the old wine bins to remind antiquarians of its past. The basement grillroom was modern and was of interest chiefly for its fireplace, installed by the Class of 1912, and for the tabletops carved with innumerable student initials and class numerals and fastened to the low ceiling. These reminders of jovial evenings at the "Old Nass" have been transferred to the "Yankee

Doodle Taproom" of the new Nassau Tavern in Palmer Square. (A finer and older collection of carved table-tops was to be found at 102 Nassau Street, formerly "Dohm's," another popular restaurant of gayer times, referred to with affection in the dedication of Booth Tarkington's novelette *Cherry*.) In the eighteenth century the Nassau Inn was best known as the "Sign of the College," or the "College Inn." Here the trustees of the college held their moistly generous Commencement dinners, until the Revolution and rising prices broke up the custom. It shared with the "Washington Arms" and "Hudibras" the honor of serving the public banquets which were a feature of Fourth of July celebrations. Committee meetings of the New Jersey Legislature were often held in this tavern during the Revolution. Its "long room" seems to have been the largest in the village and was used for concerts, balls, entertainments, and similar occasions. It is fairly certain that here, for example, on January 16, 1793, town and gown celebrated the founding of the French Republic, and that on July 14 (Bastille Day) of the same year an elaborate ball and supper were given in honor of the day, of which a very lively account has survived. During the first decade of the nineteenth century John Gifford won high reputation as its proprietor by justifying his rhymed newspaper advertisements, one of which declared that

> The traveller who shapes his way
> Thro' heat and cold, thro' thick and thin,
> Secure shall meet, all times of day,
> Kind treatment at the *College Inn.*

The swinging sign over his door was even more appealing:

> Kind traveller, come rest your shins
> At this, the peer of college inns.

In the face of such an invitation perhaps one should not remember that Captain Henry Massie of Virginia, passing through in the spring of 1808, found that his pocketbook was not geared to the economic standards of this section of the King's Highway—"the tavern keepers extort very much on passengers" is his sweeping comment. But it should be added that, as he does

not name John Gifford, the College Inn may have been worth the price of admission, even to him.

Most popular of all the keepers of this famous inn was Gifford's successor, John Joline, who managed the establishment from about 1812 to 1835. During his proprietorship coaching traffic through Princeton reached its height; newer and handsomer vehicles appeared; there were several competing lines; often as many as fifteen jolly coaches would race off each way together, and a hundred horses would be waiting to take the place of jaded steeds arriving. Obviously Joline's was an enticing resort; undergraduates were therefore forbidden not only to enter its doors but even to loiter around arriving or departing coaches, and many of the cases of college discipline in those days had to do with breaches of this regulation. The college Commencement Ball was usually held at Joline's, and is often referred to by contemporary travelers. Readers interested in fashions and dances of 1806 should glance at Mr. John Melish's description (*Travels in the United States*) of the ball he looked in upon at this hotel. Here James K. Paulding and Washington Irving, immortalizing a visit to Princeton in 1813, set the scene of the "Lay of the Scottish Fiddler," an itinerant minstrel who, according to the last lines of the poem, long remained a ghostly visitant of the old tavern:

> Once a year he deigns to play
> First fiddle on Commencement Day,
> When in Joline's high stately hall
> Is held the students' annual ball.

The last formal—or informal—college function connected with the "Old Nass" was, until Prohibition abolished the whole affair, the speech delivered from the front balcony as the closing feature of the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade of the senior class. The days of the "Old Nass" are ended; but it has left behind it a mellow history.

Princeton

PAST AND PRESENT



Princeton University

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, originally known as the College of New Jersey (the first charter was granted on October 22, 1746, by Acting Governor John Hamilton), was opened at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in May 1747. It owed its origin to the energy and persistence of members of the Synod of New York. On securing a charter they associated with themselves the leaders of the famous Log College at Neshaminy, Pennsylvania (founded in 1726 by William Tennent, Sr.), which had recently been discontinued. On the death of the first president, Jonathan Dickinson, in October 1747, the college was moved to Newark, where in November 1748 the first Commencement was held. A new charter had been granted by Governor Jonathan Belcher in September. New Brunswick was the first choice of the trustees of the college for its permanent location, but when the citizens of that town failed to meet the conditions laid down by the trustees, and when a group of Princeton citizens accepted them, it was voted in September 1752 to place the col-

lege at Princeton. Deeds were signed in 1753, ground was broken in 1754, and the first building, Nassau Hall, was completed in 1756. The title "Princeton University" was assumed in October 1896 at the sesquicentennial celebration of the founding. The presidents of Princeton have been (1) Jonathan Dickinson, 1747 (April to October), (2) Aaron Burr, 1748-1757, (3) Jonathan Edwards, 1757-1758, (4) Samuel Davies, 1759-1761, (5) Samuel Finley, 1761-1766, (6) John Witherspoon, 1768-1794, (7) Samuel Stanhope Smith, 1795-1812, (8) Ashbel Green, 1812-1822, (9) James Carnahan, 1823-1854, (10) John Maclean, 1854-1868, (11) James McCosh, 1868-1888, (12) Francis Landey Patton, 1888-1902, (13) Woodrow Wilson, 1902-1910, (14) John Grier Hibben, 1912-1932, (15) Harold Willis Dodds, 1933- .

The seal of the University, adopted October 22, 1896, and based in part on the seal of the College of New Jersey, is a shield resting upon a circle; in the upper part of the shield an open Bible with VET NOV TES TAM EN TUM signifying the Old and New Testaments; in the lower part, a chevron denoting the rafters of a building; between the sides of the shield and circle, the motto *"Dei sub numine viget"*; on the outside of the circle the words *"Sigillum Universitatis Princetoniensis."* The heraldic description of the shield is: *Or*, a chevron sable; on a chief of the second, an open book proper, with the characters VET NOV TES TAM EN TUM. The colors of the University are orange and black, and first received official sanction in October 1868 at the inauguration of President McCosh. The corporate title of the University is: *The Trustees of Princeton University.*

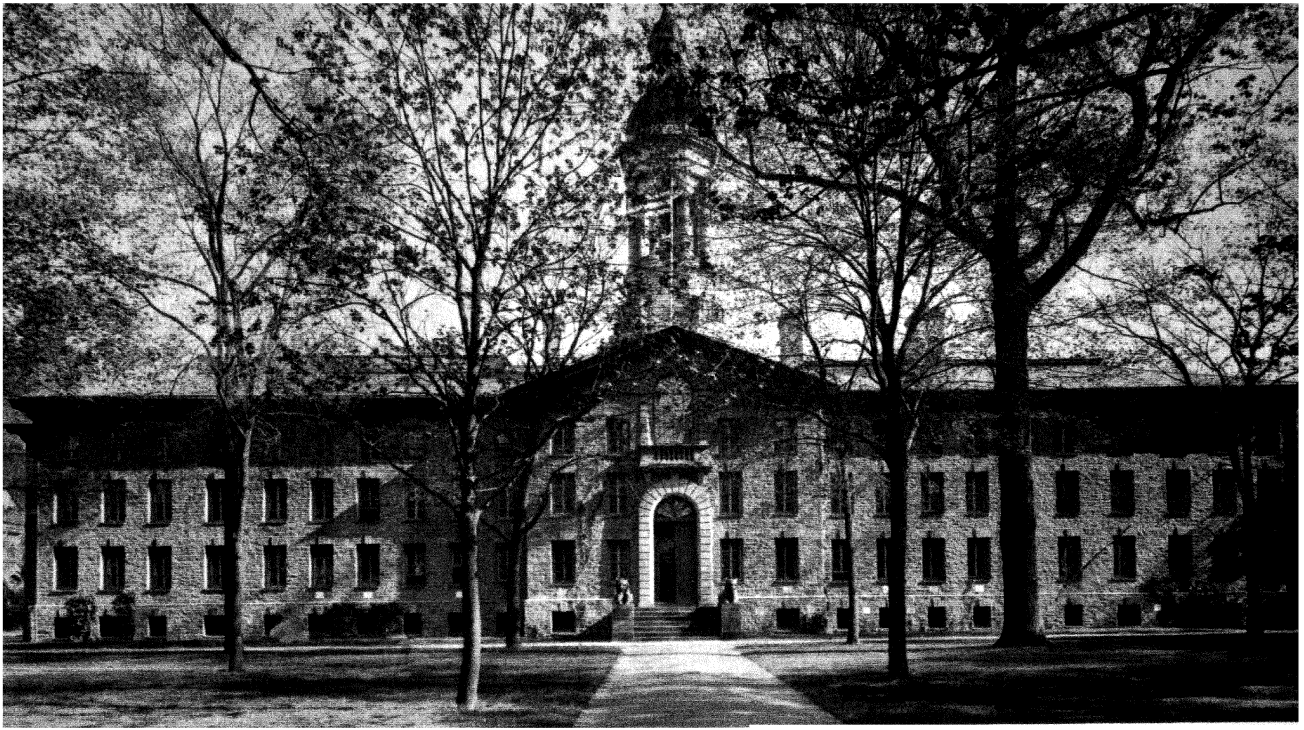
1. THE CAMPUS (a term first used in John Witherspoon's administration) originally was a four-and-a-half acre lot on the highroad, given by Nathaniel FitzRandolph. It now comprises over eleven hundred acres, including land held in the interest of the University. It has been said that Nassau Hall, Stanhope Hall, and the Dean's House form one of the most precious ensembles of American Colonial and Early Republican architecture extant. The group was even more engaging when

Philosophical Hall and the vice-president's house completed the eastern side of the forecourt which was the original campus. The big quadrangle behind Nassau Hall was laid out by Professor Joseph Henry in 1836, but except for these two conscious efforts the Campus owes much of its charm to the fact that it has, in the main, been developed not formally, but naturally, taking advantage of the contours of the ground although following in recent years a definite plan. Much of the beautiful planting is the work of Beatrix Farrand, the University's landscape gardener emerita, who has recently been succeeded by Alfred Geiffert, Jr.

Various architectural influences can be traced in the buildings. The Ruskinian Italian Gothic of the 'seventies produced the Chancellor Green Library and also the onetime John C. Green School of Science, both designed by William A. Potter. Witherspoon Hall is a monument of the late 'seventies—"that architectural zero hour"; the Romanesque revival of the late 'eighties and early 'nineties dominated the design of the Museum of Historic Art, Alexander Hall, and Marquand Chapel, now gone. In 1896 with the sesquicentennial celebration came the adoption of the English Collegiate Gothic as a general controlling style for future buildings. The ornate Pyne Library of William A. Potter on the one hand was followed by the severer Blair Hall of Cope and Stewardson, on the other. The tradition thus formed not only continued under the guidance of Ralph Adams Cram, supervising architect of the University from 1907 to 1930, and his successor, Stephen F. Voorhees, but has strongly influenced academic architecture throughout the country.

The triple FitzRandolph Gateway (McKim, Mead and White, architects), erected in 1905 by Augustus van Wickle in memory of his ancestor, Nathaniel FitzRandolph, forms the main entrance to the Campus from Nassau Street. The central gate is, normally, opened only for the Alumni Parade at Commencement.

2. NASSAU HALL (also known in earlier times as "North College" and "Old North") was erected in 1754-1756 on the land



Nassau Hall

given by Nathaniel FitzRandolph, and was named in 1756 at the suggestion of Governor Belcher in honor of William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, William III of England, "champion of British liberties." The building was planned to contain the college refectory, recitation rooms, prayer-hall or chapel, library, and students' apartments. Ground was broken July 29, 1754; the cornerstone (northwest corner) was laid September 17, 1754; and the first college exercise, a sermon in the prayer-hall, was held November 13, 1756. The building was designed by Dr. William Shippen, a trustee, and Robert Smith, who was also the builder. The Reverend Ezra Stiles of Yale sketched in his diary for 1754 the only known contemporary ground plan of the building, and did so incorrectly. Excepting the President's House (now the Dean of the Faculty's House) and certain dependent outbuildings (fire-engine shed, kitchen, steward's house, and the like) it was until the beginning of the nineteenth century the sole building on the Campus. Here Princeton's eighteenth century students roomed—Madison, Paterson, Ellsworth, Burr, Freneau, Rush, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, and all the rest, except the very few allowed to lodge in the village. The basement held at first the buttery, the kitchen, and the refectory; and when in 1762 a new kitchen building was erected outside at the east end students were still allowed a fire in the old kitchen "to their making tea in the after noon."

The much tortured lawn in front of Nassau Hall has been the scene of several historic happenings. Dr. Witherspoon was welcomed to Princeton here in August 1768, soon after his arrival in this country from Scotland to assume the presidency. Here in the summer of 1770 the students burned, at the hands of the public hangman, the letter of the New York merchants breaking the Non-Importation Agreement. Here in January 1774, a few days after Paul Revere brought news of the Boston Tea Party, Princeton staged its counterpart when the students made a bonfire of the entire college supply of tea, with an effigy of the unpopular Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts in the center, a canister of tea about his neck. On July 9, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read here, salutes were

fired, and the building was illuminated. The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781 and the announcement of the cessation of hostilities in April 1783 were celebrated on this spot. In July 1793 the fall of the Bastille was commemorated here; and here an interesting ceremony took place in September 1824 when the Marquis de Lafayette revisited Princeton after forty-nine years, and was received by the college and town. On August 19, 1858, was celebrated by speeches and illuminations the laying of the Atlantic Cable and Professor Joseph Henry's discovery which made the cable possible. The fall of Richmond in 1865 was celebrated here by a solemn service of Thanksgiving.

The Front Campus is the scene of "senior singing" on spring evenings. The seniors occupy the Steps and the audience groups in a semicircle under the trees, a custom dating from the early 'seventies. It is here also that the June Commencements are normally held. The tablets set in the walls of Nassau Hall mark the ivy planted on Commencement Day by graduating classes. The earliest stone is that of the Class of 1870. The Glacial Boulder fragment lying beside the steps is from Neuchâtel, Switzerland, the birthplace of Professor Arnold Guyot of Princeton; the other half was in Marquand Chapel and bore a bronze portrait relief in his memory by Olin L. Warner; this half of the stone was lost in the fire which destroyed the building but the relief is now in Guyot Hall Museum. The boulder was a gift from the University of Neuchâtel to Princeton in memory of Guyot.

The bronze Tigers on the Steps, modeled by A. P. Proctor, and possibly his finest work, were given in 1911 by the Class of 1879, replacing the Bartholdi Lions, presented by the same class as a decennial gift, and now on the steps of Seventy-Nine Hall. The tablet set in the front of the steps records a significant passage in the speech of Chief Justice White at the inauguration of President Hibben. On one side of the doorway is a bronze tablet setting forth the successive stages in the corporate development of the University; on the other, a bronze tablet erected by the New Jersey Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution epitomizing the history of Nassau Hall.

The entrance hall has been remodeled as a memorial to Princetonians who have died in the wars of the country. The names of the 151 who died in the First World War are on the four panels facing the entrance with an inscription by Andrew Fleming West: *Memoria Aeterna Retinet Alma Mater Filios Pro Patria Animas Ponentes* ("Alma Mater keeps in eternal memory her sons who laid down their lives for their country"). On the east wall are the names of those who fell in the War of the Revolution and the Spanish-American War. On the west wall are the names of 70 who fell in the War Between the States; the names are arranged in alphabetical order, but are equally divided between North and South. Memorial Hall was designed by Day and Klauder. It was dedicated on Alumni Day, February 21, 1920.

Military occupation during the Revolution completely ruined the interior of Nassau Hall and restorations were not completed for several years. The interior was destroyed by fire in 1802 and in 1855, but in each case the walls remained. Until the restoration after the fire in 1855 there were three entrances, one on each side of the central entrance with corresponding exits in the rear. The turrets at the ends of the building, containing the stone staircases, date from the restoration of 1855, as does the high cupola, the original having been much lower. The bell, which also dates from the restoration (the former bell made by Thomas Means of London having been melted in the fire), customarily rings the curfew every night at nine during the term, a rule dating from the beginning of the occupancy of Nassau Hall and broken only during the existence of Army and Navy training units in the two World Wars. The Clock in the cupola is the gift of the Class of 1860.

To make Nassau Hall more fire-resisting after the fire of 1855, the architect of the restoration—John Notman of Philadelphia—rebuilt the floors on low brick arches resting on iron rails. These rails, which were rolled by the firm of Cooper Hewitt in Trenton, represent an early example of the use of metal beams in American architecture.

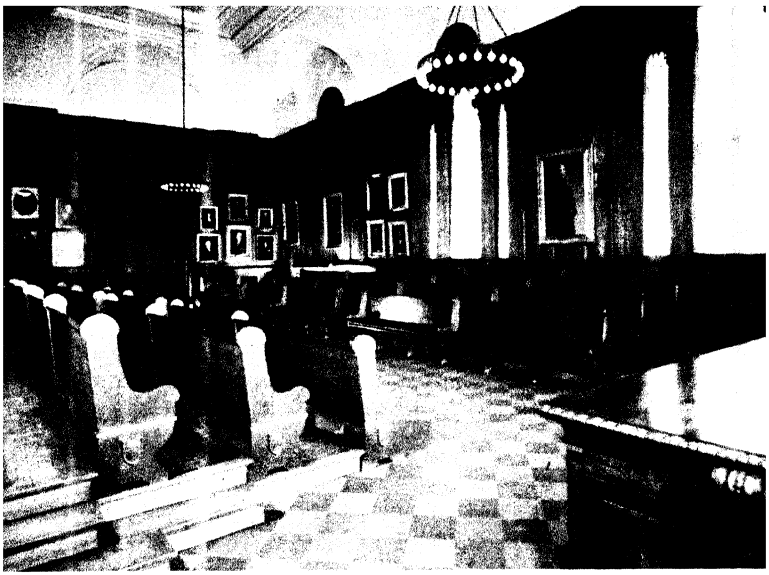
Before 1855 corridors ran through the entire length of the building. The interior of the east end has been greatly altered

to provide at first for museum purposes and lately for the offices of administration, but the west end has closely preserved the original arrangement and appearance. On the walls of the west corridor are a bronze medallion head in high relief of President Witherspoon from the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, a bronze tablet with head in high relief (by William Ordway Partridge) of Elias Boudinot, trustee of the college and president of the Continental Congress when it sat in Nassau Hall, and a bronze tablet erected by the New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames, commemorating the eighteenth century presidents and charter trustees of the college.

During the Revolution the building was occupied as barracks and hospital by British and American troops in turn. Evacuated by the college in November 1776 and held as a British post until the Battle of Princeton (January 3, 1777), it was recaptured by Washington at the close of the battle, Alexander Hamilton's battery firing the shots that led to the surrender of the garrison. Abandoned later in the day by Washington, it was reoccupied for a few hours by Cornwallis, who was succeeded by American troops, the latter remaining until almost the end of the war.

The first State Legislature of New Jersey met in Nassau Hall in 1776, approved the first State Constitution, inaugurated the first governor of the State and adopted the State seal. Here in the college library room over the main entrance, the Continental Congress sat during the summer and autumn of 1783 at ordinary sessions, adjourning to the prayer-hall on the main floor on special occasions. The rear wall is said to show under the ivy marks of the solid shot fired by Alexander Hamilton's battery just before the surrender of the building at the close of the Battle of Princeton. The stone window sills of the building bear many initials and dates carved by student occupants of the rooms. One inscription scratched on a window, reading "We mourn our loss," is dated the day after the assassination of President Lincoln.

The prayer-hall or chapel (now the Faculty Room) is historic. It originally contained a gallery and a platform surmounted by a high pulpit. The room at that time extended



Faculty Room in Nassau Hall

only to the first window; it was enlarged in the restoration after the fire of 1855. Here in former times were held the daybreak and vesper chapel services at which attendance was compulsory. George Whitefield, the famous eighteenth century evangelist, once preached to the college in this hall at 5 o'clock in the morning; the death of George II was commemorated here with solemn exercises; the funeral services of Presidents Aaron Burr, Samuel Davies, Jonathan Edwards and John Witherspoon, of Richard Stockton and of Colonel Aaron Burr, former Vice-President of the United States, took place in this room. Here too the Continental Congress received General Washington in a public audience in August 1783 and tendered to him the thanks of the nation for his services during the Revolutionary War. Later that summer Congress also received in this room Peter van Berckel, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Netherlands, the first foreign minister accredited to the United States after independence had been acknowledged; and on the same day the first authentic news of the signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace was delivered to Congress by a special courier from Europe. In later years the room was first the

library and then the college museum. Former President Cleveland, a trustee of Princeton, delivered the address at the reopening of the hall in 1906 as the Faculty Room in which the formal meetings of the Faculty take place. The remodeling and furnishings were carried out in memory of Nathaniel Fitz-Randolph by his descendants.

The Portraits in the Faculty Room are those of the presidents, outstanding alumni, and early benefactors of the college; and include several examples of historic and artistic significance. The general arrangement of the portraits is as follows: on the wall opposite the entrance and on the far end of the right side wall are hung those of founders, early benefactors, etc.; on the side walls, presidents; and on the entrance wall, noted alumni.

Among the portraits of benefactors is one of Jonathan Belcher, the first great patron of the college. Belcher was the royal governor of New Jersey from 1747 to 1757 and granted the charter under which the University still operates. The painting is a copy after an original in the Boston Atheneum; the portrait owned by the college before the Revolution no longer exists. Below is a portrait of William III of Orange, Prince of Nassau, painted by the Dutch artist, Caspar Netscher. On the end wall nearby is a large picture of King George II, in whose name the present charter was granted. This portrait, by the royal painter Charles Jervas, was presented to the University only a few years ago, but recalls the fact that another large portrait of George II hung in Nassau Hall before the Revolution and was destroyed by a cannon shot fired during the Battle of Princeton by Continental artillery under Alexander Hamilton.

The frame of the original portrait of George II was preserved and now holds the most important painting owned by the University. This is the picture on the left side of the end wall representing General Washington at the Battle of Princeton, painted by Charles Willson Peale, who himself fought in the battle. The sittings for the portrait were given at Rocky Hill, near Princeton, while Washington was in headquarters there in 1783. The painting, ordered by the board of trustees

and paid for with money which Washington had presented to the college, was hung at Commencement in 1784 when Peale was a guest of honor. The picture is signed at the lower left: *C. W. Peale pinxt 1784*. The background is intended to suggest the closing phase of the Battle of Princeton, with Nassau Hall and the steward's house in the distance as seen from the south in 1777. The British, following a red flag, are retreating toward the building, while the American army advances, led by a blue flag and by an officer in blue uniform, waving hat and sword. A horseman carrying a white flag is halfway between Nassau Hall and the two armies. In the foreground, at Washington's feet, lies General Hugh Mercer, mortally wounded. The painting formed in 1824 the chief decoration of the temporary classic temple erected on the front campus in honor of Lafayette's visit during which he received the diploma as Doctor of Laws which President Witherspoon had signed in 1790, but which had never been sent to France.

Of the portraits of presidents on the side walls of the room, the earlier ones are mostly copies of originals not owned by the University, but some have interesting historical connections. The portrait of Aaron Burr, second president of the college, is after an original then owned by his son and namesake who was graduated from Princeton in 1772, later to become Vice-President of the United States and Alexander Hamilton's great rival. The portrait of the famous philosopher and theologian, Jonathan Edwards, who succeeded the elder Burr but was president for only five weeks, was presented by great-grandsons of President Edwards and is a copy of a portrait by John Smibert now owned by Yale University. Samuel Finley, fifth president, is represented by a copy from a portrait by John Hesselius. The copy, made by a direct descendant of Finley, was presented by Finley's grandson and namesake, Samuel Finley Breese Morse, noted for his contributions to the development of the telegraph.

The portrait of John Witherspoon, sixth president, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was done from life by Charles Willson Peale. Of the later presidential portraits, those of McCosh and Patton were both painted by John W.



The Dean's House

Alexander. Woodrow Wilson, Class of 1879 and thirteenth president of Princeton, is represented by a posthumous portrait painted by Sidney E. Dickinson.

Among the famous alumni of Princeton whose portraits hang on the entrance wall are two signers of the Declaration of Independence–Richard Stockton (1748) and Benjamin Rush (1760). The portrait of Stockton is a copy of an original, now in the Museum of Historic Art at Princeton, which was slashed by the British at Stockton's home, "Morven," in 1776.

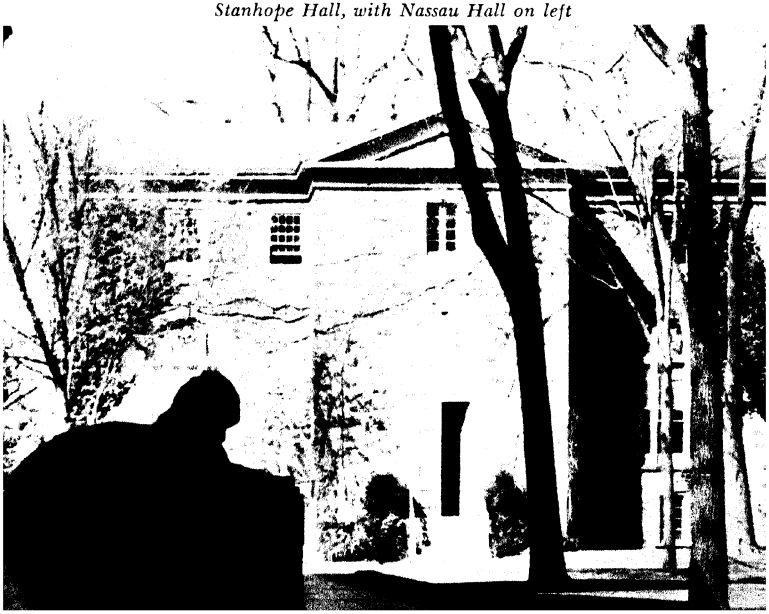
Three Princeton graduates who were Framers of the Constitution are also represented: William Paterson (1763), Oliver Ellsworth (1766), and James Madison (1771). Paterson, after whom the city of Paterson, New Jersey, is named, became governor of New Jersey and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The portrait of Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is a copy after Trumbull, while that of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, is from a portrait by Gilbert Stuart. Also on the end wall is a portrait after Sully of Elias Boudinot, president of the Continental Congress. Another member of the Continental Congress, Jonathan

Dickinson Sergeant (1762), is represented by a portrait painted by Charles Willson Peale in 1786.

Nassau Hall is now used entirely for administrative purposes and contains the offices of the President, the Vice-President and Treasurer, the Secretary, the Freshman Advisers, the Registrar, the Deans, the Director of Admission, the Graduate Council, the Bureau of Student Aid and Employment, the Director of Public Information, and the Offices of the Graduate School.

3. The DEAN'S HOUSE, official residence of the Dean of the Faculty, northwest of Nassau Hall and facing Nassau Street, is contemporary with Nassau Hall, having been designed by Robert Smith and built as the President's House in 1756. Until 1879 it was occupied by all presidents of the University except Dickinson, who died before the college moved to Princeton. Presidents Burr, Davies, and Edwards died in this house. Colonel Aaron Burr spent a year of his infancy here (1756-1757) during his father's presidency. John Adams, on his way to the Congress of 1774, visited President Witherspoon in this house and discussed current politics over a glass of wine.

Stanhope Hall, with Nassau Hall on left



Washington must have crossed its threshold several times, although there is no record that he was ever entertained in it. One of the study windows carries an inscription scratched on the glass in 1804. As early as 1761 the outside wall of the house served the students for handball; but the trustees, "having been made sensible of the Damages done to the President's House by the Students playing at Ball against it," absolutely forbade "all & any of the Sd Students, the Officers & all other Persons belonging to the College," to play ball there under pain of five shillings fine. It seems to have been in this house, also, that Henry Clay, bringing his son up to college and paying an official call, was invited to sit down, and when he did so had his chair collapse under him. Picking himself up, he grimly expressed the hope that the other chairs in the institution were on a more permanent basis. He did not know how nearly his hope echoed a wish in the heart of his host.

The house originally had a small entrance portico, the present wide porch and the eastern bay window having been added in 1868. The two giant sycamores at the gate are commonly associated with the repeal of the Stamp Act (1766), as the order for their planting was given in 1765. The house contains several pieces of furniture with Princeton official associations. It is not open to the public without invitation.

The campus gate and railing which used to be near here carried the name of "Lazy Corner," being a popular undergraduate loafing place.

4. STANHOPE HALL, directly behind the Dean's House and west of Nassau Hall, is the survivor of two buildings erected in 1803-1804, for recitation, library, and laboratory purposes, the other having been in a corresponding position at the east end of Nassau Hall on the site occupied since 1873 by the Trustees Room of the Chancellor Green Library. Stanhope Hall was formerly known as Geological Hall and besides the library and recitation rooms contained the rooms of the two societies, the American Whig and the Cliosophic. It was renamed after President Samuel Stanhope Smith and now contains the offices of the Controller and the Superintendent of

Grounds and Buildings. The basement is now occupied by the University Police Office and by the Student Shoe Shop. The corresponding building, formerly at the other end of Nassau Hall and now removed, contained in its basement the refectory and was at first called the Refectory. Here in the stone-vaulted dining hall Lafayette was entertained at a sumptuous breakfast served in his honor by the town and the college when he revisited Princeton in 1824. Subsequently the building became known as Philosophical Hall because it contained the laboratory of the department of Natural Philosophy or Physics. Here Professor Joseph Henry carried on his experiments, especially in electricity, and from this laboratory as early as 1836-1837 sent messages over the wire to his home on the opposite side of the campus. This fact was the keynote of the college celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable in 1858.

5. REUNION HALL is the dormitory south of Stanhope Hall. It was erected in 1870 and named to commemorate the reunion of the Old and New Schools of the Presbyterian Church.

The Bronze Stars on the window sills of Reunion and fifteen other campus dormitories mark the college rooms of Princeton men who died in the First World War. There are 131 stars for the total of 151 dead, the other 20 men having roomed either in town or in college buildings no longer standing. The stars were placed by the Society of the Claw, an organization of the Class of 1894. Several of the rooms also contain bronze memorial tablets given by relatives of the deceased or by the classes to which they belonged. The site of Reunion Hall is approximately where the Joseph Henry House (see § 69 below) originally stood.

6. ALEXANDER HALL is reached by passing between Reunion and Stanhope. This auditorium (William A. Potter, architect) was given in 1892 by Mrs. Harriet Crocker (Charles B.) Alexander. It seats about 1,500 and is used for public lectures, concerts and other large gatherings. The mosaic panels on the wall behind the rostrum, representing Homer surrounded by



Alexander Hall

the heroes and heroines of Homeric story, were designed by J. A. Holzer. The high relief tablet to the right of the rostrum is in memory of Henry M. Alexander, Class of 1840, a trustee of Princeton from 1863 to 1899. The sculptures on the south front of the building are by J. Massey Rhind and consist of the seated figure of Learning, on one side of which are figures of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Poetry, Music, and Belles Lettres, and on the other side Oratory, Theology, History, Philosophy, and Ethics. The Latin quotation ending the inscription under the sculptural group is from Lucretius: "*There is no greater joy than to hold aloft the serene abodes well bulwarked by the learning of the wise.*" The numerals of 1894 are on a tablet in the ambulatory, the building having been formally opened at the graduation of that Class. The ambulatory also contains a tablet erected by the Class of 1895 to a classmate, Horatio Whitridge Garrett. On an adjoining pier is a tablet to Mr. Garrett's mother, a gracious friend of Princeton.

7. HOLDER HALL and Madison Hall (Day and Klauder, architects), west of Alexander, form an architectural unit con-

sidered by many to be the most satisfactory as well as the most appealing example of Princeton's tradition of fifty years of English Collegiate Gothic. The Great Court of Holder is entered through the arch on the driveway leading from Alexan-

Holder Tower, with Madison Hall in right foreground



der Hall to Nassau Street. One or two trees remain in the court as reminders that here was the eighteenth century burial ground of the FitzRandolph family; and behind the tablet set in the arch are gathered the few remaining bones found when the excavations for the dormitory were made. The tablet is in memory of Nathaniel FitzRandolph, donor of the original lot on which Nassau Hall stands. The inscription is by Andrew Fleming West, *In agro nostro jacet immo suo:* "He rests in our ground—and yet his own." Before crossing the court one should notice the Cloisters and especially the slender grace of Holder Tower with its high-lifted tiger weather vanes. The court is enclosed on three sides by the dormitory Holder Hall given by Mrs. Russell Sage in memory of Christopher Holder, a Quaker ancestor (see tablet with inscription by Professor John DeWitt in arch under the tower). The cloisters form the fourth side of the court. The escutcheons on the Nassau Street front of the arch bear the arms of the Thirteen Colonies. The carving elsewhere on the exterior should also be noticed.

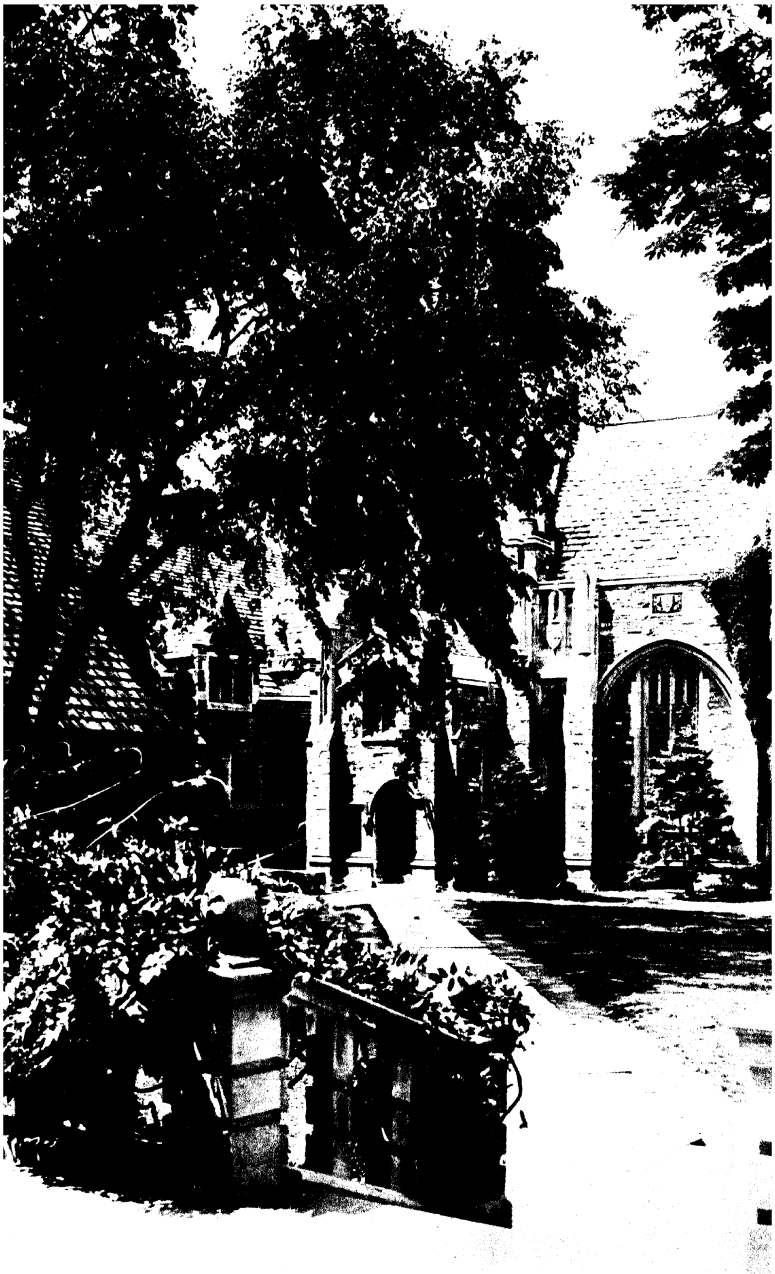
8. MADISON HALL, joined architecturally to Holder, contains the five University dining halls, where the sophomores and freshmen and a number of upperclassmen take their meals. During the period of the First World War the Student Army Training Corps, the Naval Training Unit, and the School of Military Aeronautics messed here. Twenty-five years later soldiers of the Army Specialized Training Program, marines and sailors of the Navy College Training Program, and personnel of the Princeton Naval Training School and the School of Military Government also messed here.

In the Dining Halls hang numerous portraits of officers and alumni of the University, many of which are of historic or artistic importance. In Madison (the hall parallel to Nassau Street from which the whole group of buildings takes its name) is a portrait of Aaron Burr, son and namesake of the second president of the college, member of the Class of 1772, and Vice-President of the United States from 1801 to 1805. This portrait, which hangs on the south wall over the doors to the kitchen, is attributed to Gilbert Stuart by Park, the leading biographer

of the painter. In the same room over the main entrance from Nassau Street is a portrait of Karl Langlotz by Wilford Conrow, 1901. Langlotz, who was teacher of fencing and tutor of German, 1857-1868, wrote the music for "Old Nassau" in 1859, and at the bottom of the picture frame under glass is a manuscript of the music in Langlotz's own hand.

In Eagle Hall (parallel to University Place) on the wall opposite the entrance to the kitchen, is a superb portrait by Thomas Sully of George Musgrave Giger, 1841, who for many years was professor of classics at Princeton. On the north wall is a picture of Dr. David Hosack, 1789, by Rembrandt Peale. Dr. Hosack, the well-known physician and botanist who also served as attending surgeon at the duel between Aaron Burr, 1772, and Alexander Hamilton, gave Princeton its first mineralogical collection. On the east wall is a portrait of Dr. John Torrey who was sent to Princeton to arrange this collection and who became professor of chemistry and a famous botanist. This portrait was painted by Daniel Huntington in 1857. In the same year Huntington also executed the portraits of Arnold Guyot, the celebrated professor of geology, and of Stephen Alexander, the astronomer, which likewise hang on the east wall.

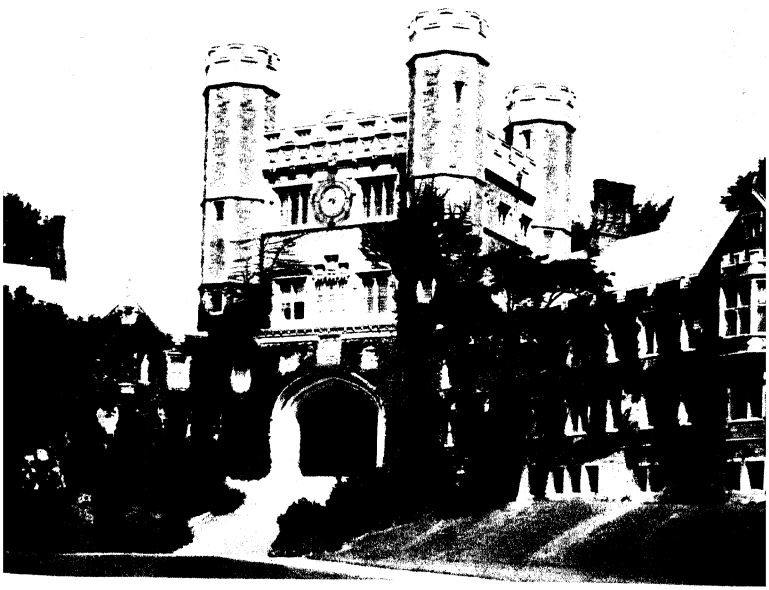
Among the portraits to be noted in Upper Cloister (along the west side of Holder Court) is one of Andrew Kirkpatrick of the Class of 1775, Chief Justice of New Jersey, painted by the well-known artist, Samuel Lovett Waldo. Of interest in connection with the early history of the college is the picture of the Reverend Gilbert Tennent by an unknown artist, which hangs on the east wall. Tennent was a noted Presbyterian divine who was one of the original Trustees listed in the second, and present, charter of the college and who, in 1753, went with Samuel Davies, later fourth president, to the British Isles to solicit contributions for the infant institution. Those interested in the history of sports at Princeton will note on the west wall Howard Russell Butler's portrait of William Allen Butler, Class of 1876, who was the father of rowing at Princeton. On the east side of the room is a portrait by Herbert D. Stitt of John Prentiss Poe, Jr., Class of '95, the Princeton



Hamilton Court



Campbell Hall, with Holder Tower in background



Blair Tower and Steps

football player who joined the Black Watch and was killed in the First World War.

On this corner stood, until the summer of 1916, University Hall, erected as a hotel in 1875 from plans by William A. Potter. It contained more than a hundred rooms and at its opening was advertised as "elegant, luxurious and first class" in every respect. But failing to convince as a hotel, it became a college off-campus dormitory and commons and during its forty years of service in that capacity acquired an unrivaled tradition for riotous scenes. One of its rooms, later occupied by Booth Tarkington, was said to be haunted; and during his residence the activities of the ghost were greatly extended.

9. HAMILTON HALL. The Madison quadrangle extends to the corner of University Place and down this street to Hamilton Hall, a dormitory (Day and Klauder, architects) given chiefly by the Classes of 1884 and 1885. The interesting composition of the low archway leading into the Little Court should be noticed. The inscription in the archway by Professor DeWitt is in honor of Acting Governor John Hamilton, grantor of the First Charter, for whom the building is named.

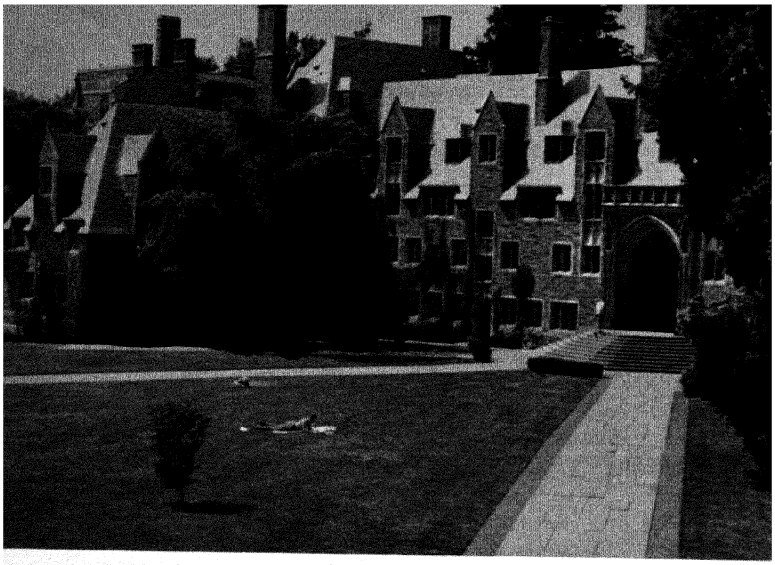
10. JOLINE HALL. Next building on University Place is the Adrian H. Joline Hall (Charles Z. Klauder, architect), given by Mrs. Mary E. Larkin Joline in memory of her husband, of the Class of 1870. It was built in 1932, and connects Campbell Hall with the "Little Arch" of Blair Hall.

11. CAMPBELL HALL (Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, architects) adjoins Joline. This dormitory was given by the Class of 1877 and named for the class president, John A. Campbell, and bears at the base of its tower an inscription by Andrew Fleming West. In the arch is an inscription to the men in the Class who have been members of the Faculty or of the Board of Trustees. The vista of arches and steps leading from Nassau Street through Holder and piercing Campbell is striking.

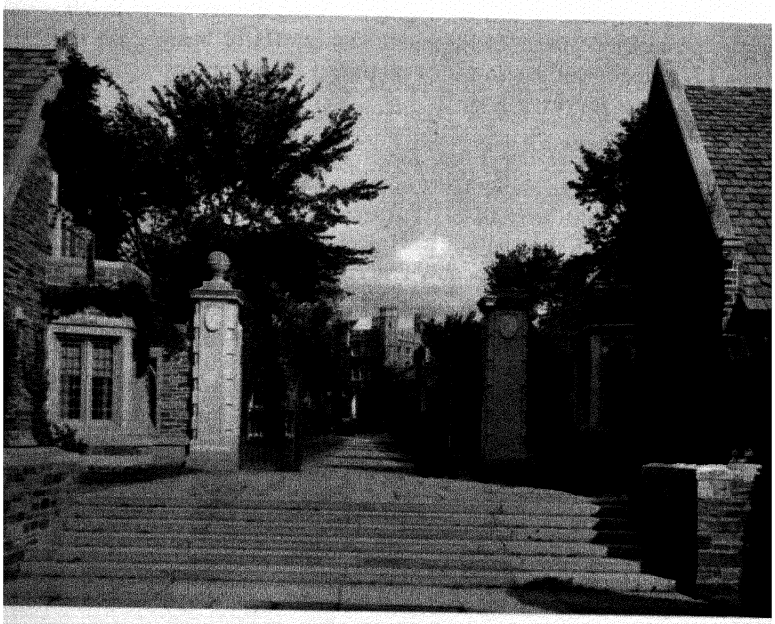
12. BLAIR HALL is seen opposite Campbell, with the great tower and arch leading by a broad flight of steps down to the

dormitory group on University Place. The arch contains tablets in memory of John Insley Blair, trustee of Princeton and donor of the building, and of Walter Cope and John Stewardson, architects of Blair, Little, and the Gymnasium, "masters of their art and an uplifting influence in the development of architecture in America," whose work at Princeton defined the ultimate trend of English Collegiate Gothic in this country. The tablet was erected in their memory by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Blair Tower has what is probably the largest and in some ways the most desirable room in a campus dormitory. The clock on the Tower has not run for years, although its record for innocuous desuetude does not yet equal that of the clock on the late School of Science Building. Campus belief has it that the Blair Tower clock was stopped because the noise of its mechanism, concealed in a closet on the top floor, disturbed the studies and the slumber of the Tower's occupants. Until 1918 and before the group of dormitories on University Place was built, the railway station was located in the area at the foot of the Blair Steps. A relic of this occupation is the railway mile-post left standing between Little and Laughlin Halls, bearing on its face the magical zero which reminded Princeton voyagers that this was journey's end.

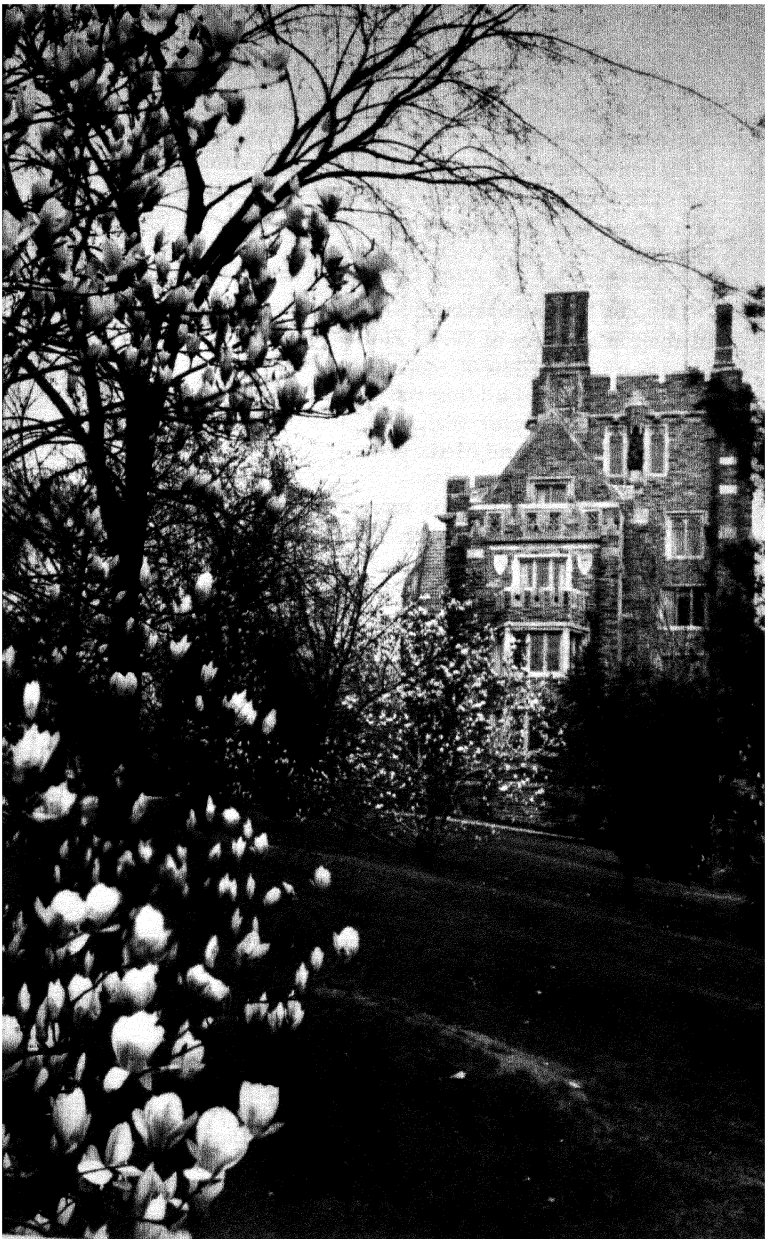
13. WITHERSPOON HALL. Keeping Blair Hall to the right, one goes down the short flight of steps between the end of Blair and the buttress wall of Witherspoon Hall (dormitory built in 1877 from the plans of R. H. Robertson and named in honor of President Witherspoon). The green in front of Witherspoon was for many years following the late 'seventies the scene of the annual sophomore-freshman cane spree. For a few years after 1875 the cane spree was held behind East College where the University Library now stands, and before 1875 it was a disorganized but joyous free-for-all fight on Nassau Street. In recent years the event has been held on Brokaw Field. At the right of the steps note the Tiger Gateway, entrance to the walk which is the east and west axis of the campus and leads directly into McCosh Walk.



Lockhart Hall from Blair Steps



Dodge Gateway (Class of 1904-Henry Hall on left, Class of 1901 Hall on right, Blair Tower in the distance)



Magnolia Blossoms and Henry Tower

14. LOCKHART HALL. Opposite the Tiger Gateway, on University Place (formerly called Railroad Avenue) is Lockhart Hall, one of the group of dormitories marking the western border of the main campus. The gift of James H. Lockhart, Class of 1887, it was erected in 1927 from the plans of Charles Z. Klauder.

15. 1905-FOULKE HALL, the next in the group, was erected in 1923 in memory of W. L. Foulke, J. B. Atwood, and H. S. Morrison of the Class of 1905, who died in service in the First World War. The building was given by the Class and by the friends and family of Walter L. Foulke. It was designed by Zantzinger, Borie and Medary.

16. 1904-HENRY HALL is next to 1905-Foulke and is connected with it by an archway. It also was erected in 1923 and commemorates Howard H. Henry and S. F. Pogue of the Class of 1904 who also died in service in the First World War. It was given by members of the Class of 1904 and the friends and family of Howard Henry, and was designed by Zantzinger, Borie and Medary. The carvings on these two dormitories suggest the military service of the men whom they commemorate. The triple archway connecting the buildings is especially interesting. Over the tablet in memory of Captain Foulke is a leaden figure of St. Michael; over the tablet in memory of Captain Henry is a similar statue of St. George and the Dragon; they are both by A. Stirling Calder. Over the central arch are the seals of the State and the Province of New Jersey, and of Princeton University and the College of New Jersey. In the court, on the wall of 1904-Henry, note the modest bas-reliefs of the Battle of Princeton and of Washington Crossing the Delaware. In a niche at the top of the tower is a leaden figure of the Soldier Student, also by Calder.

17. LAUGHLIN HALL, the northern end of the long dormitory opposite Foulke and Henry, was the gift of James Laughlin, Class of 1868, and was erected in 1926 (Day and Klauder, architects).

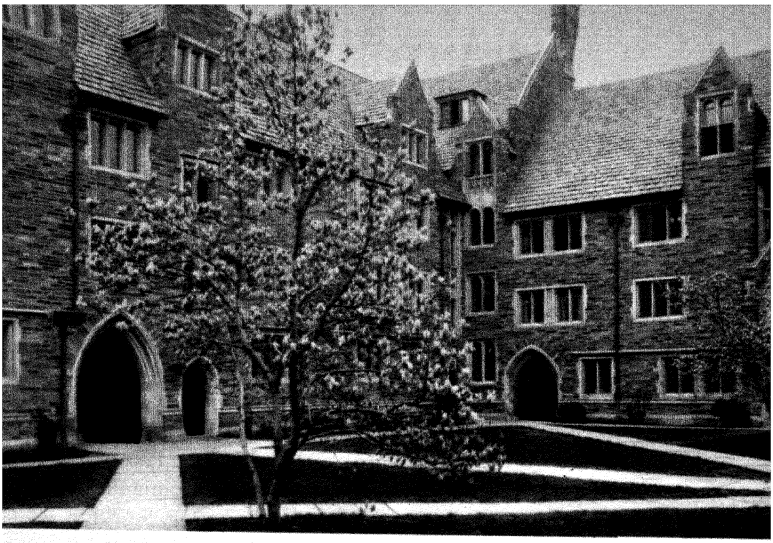
18. THE CLASS OF 1901 HALL, which adjoins Laughlin and is the southern portion of the long dormitory opposite Foulke and Henry, was the gift of that Class at its twenty-fifth reunion. The architects were Day and Klauder.

19. PYNE HALL. Completing this group is Pyne Hall, in memory of M. Taylor Pyne of the Class of 1877, the trustee and generous benefactor already mentioned. The entries of the building are the gifts of the Classes of 1902, 1906, 1908, 1912, 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923. Pyne Hall was completed in 1922 and was designed by Day and Klauder as a bold experiment in using Collegiate Gothic in a four-story building.

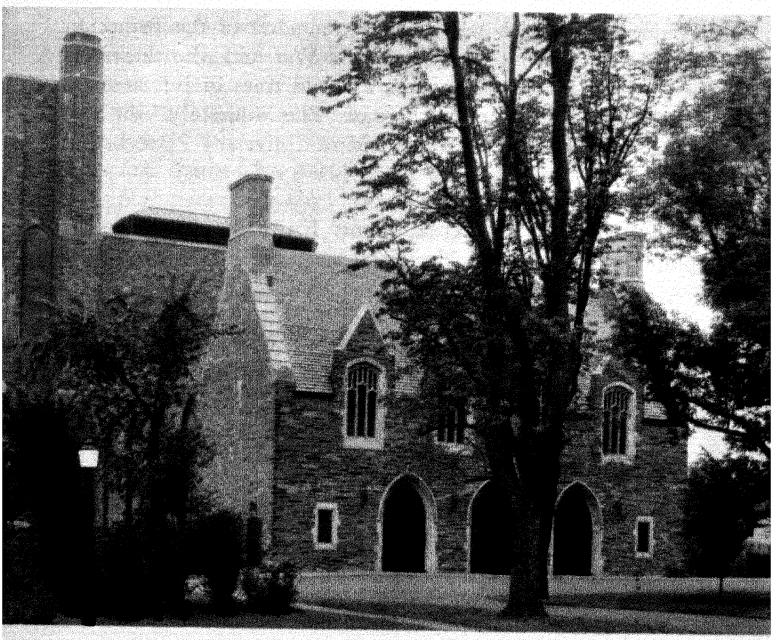
The Memorial Elms bordering the roadway south of Pyne Hall were planted in 1923 by former members of the Princeton Naval Unit of the First World War in honor of Commodores John Paul Jones, William Bainbridge and Robert F. Stockton (the last two of whom were native Princetonians), and Admirals Farragut and Dewey. A single elm close to the west end of the building is in memory of Rear Admiral Caspar Frederick Goodrich who was in command of the Princeton Naval Unit during the First World War and who thereafter made his home in Princeton. The old trees in this area indicate the former presence here of "The Monastery," the residence which once closed the end of University Place before its removal to 240 Library Place (see § 106 below).

20. MCCARTER THEATER. Across University Place at this point is College Road, the direct route to the Graduate College. At the corner of College Road is the Thomas N. McCarter Theater (D. K. Este Fisher, Class of 1913, architect), headquarters of the University's dramatic interests. It was the gift jointly of Thomas N. McCarter, Class of 1888, and the Princeton Triangle Club. On the opposite side of College Road is a unit of Faculty Houses (Park and Morgan, architects), prototype of a similar unit on Prospect Avenue (see § 63 below).

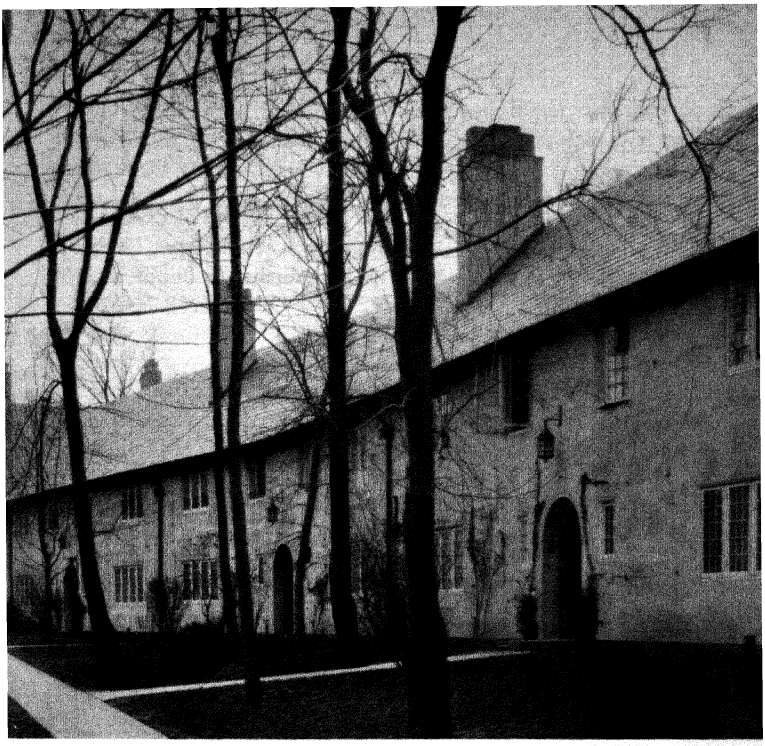
21. BROKAW FIELD is the playing field southeast of Pyne Hall. It is used for several sports by freshman and intramural teams.



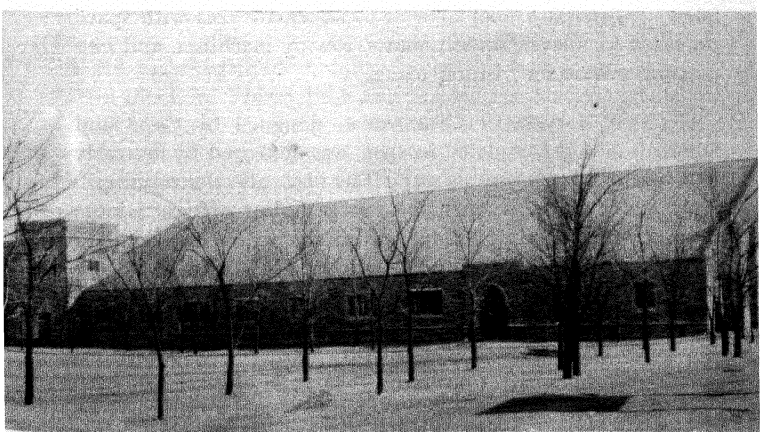
Pyne Hall Court



McCarter Theater



Faculty Houses on College Road



Hobart Baker Memorial Rink

In each of the two World Wars it was a drill ground for the several Army and Navy training units stationed at the University. The Elm Drive skirting Brokaw Field leads through Potter's Woods down to the Lake.

22. THE HOBART BAKER MEMORIAL SKATING RINK, seen across Brokaw Field, was erected by an anonymous donor and by friends of Captain H. A. H. ("Hobey") Baker, Class of 1914, who died in service in France in 1918. The architects were Coy and Rice. The skating surface of the rink is 85 by 200 feet, and the seating capacity is 2,500. After destruction of the University Gymnasium by fire in 1944 a temporary floor was laid in the rink, which became the center of all of Princeton's indoor sports activity.

Behind the rink is the University Boiler House. The Generator Room is not in the same building but is attached architecturally to the Brokaw Memorial Building and the University Gymnasium.

23. THE BROKAW MEMORIAL (Joseph M. Huston, Class of 1892, architect) houses the swimming pool. The Brokaw Memorial is named for Frederick Brokaw, Class of 1892, who lost his life while trying to save a drowning girl.

24. OPEN AIR GYMNASIUM. Southwest of the swimming pool is the Open Air Gymnasium. The gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., it has a floor area of 6,500 square feet with space provided for eleven squash courts, rowing machines, and two dressing rooms for visiting teams.

25. THE UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM, designed by Cope and Stewardson and completed in 1903, was destroyed by fire early in the morning of May 24, 1944. The blaze also destroyed military and medical records, historic athletic trophies, a large quantity of athletic equipment and the valuable library of athletic history collected by Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft. The main entrance to the building was through the massive tower and led directly into the Trophy Room. A new Gymnasium is being designed by Aymar Embury as this book goes to press.

26. STAFFORD LITTLE HALL (Cope and Stewardson, architects), built in 1899 and extended in 1901, was named for its donor, Henry Stafford Little, Class of 1844.

27. EDWARDS HALL and 28. DOD HALL. East of Little are Edwards Hall, built in 1880 and named after President Edwards, and Albert B. Dod Hall, built in 1890 (J. L. Faxon, architect) given by Mrs. David Brown in memory of her brother, Professor Albert B. Dod of the Class of 1822.

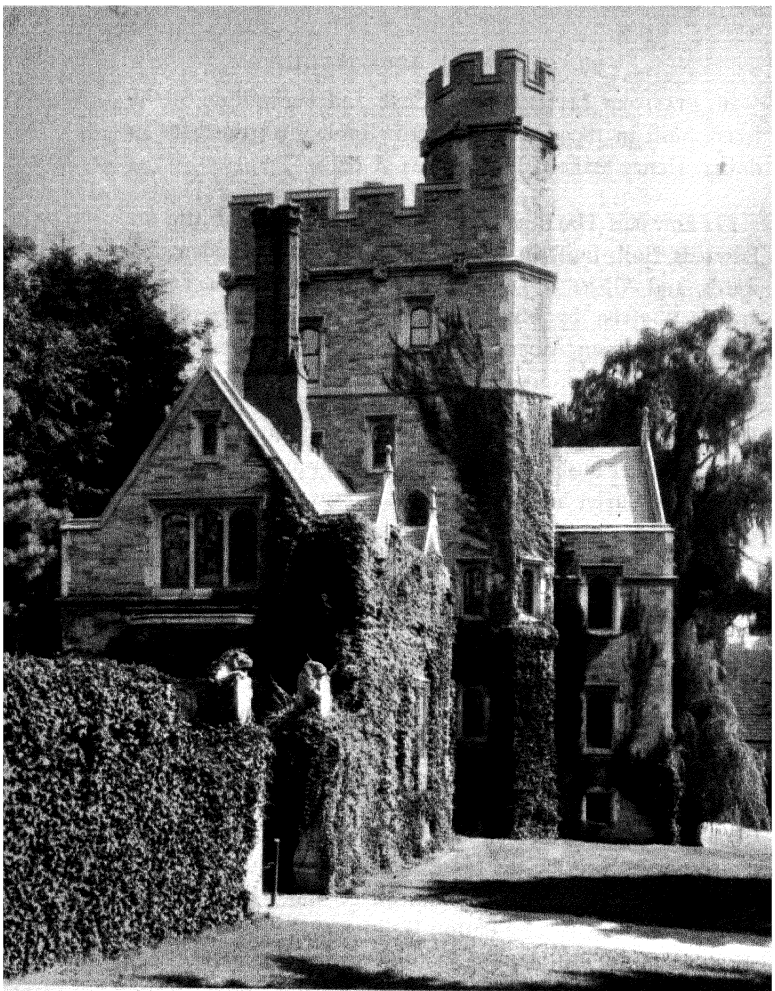
29. DAVID BROWN HALL (also by J. L. Faxon), southeast of Dod, was erected in 1891 by gift of Mrs. David Brown in memory of her husband. Below this is the group of dormitories formed by Cuyler and Patton.

30. CUYLER HALL (Day and Klauder, architects) was built in 1912 in memory of Cornelius C. Cuyler of the Class of 1879, "to commemorate his filial devotion to his Alma Mater, his abundant gifts and labors in her behalf, his joy in her prosperity, and his love for her sons." The entries in Cuyler were given by the Classes of 1881, 1882, and 1891, and by individuals.

31. PATTON HALL (B. W. Morris, architect) was built in 1906 in honor of President Francis L. Patton. The entries in Patton were given by the ten classes from 1892 to 1901 inclusive, these classes having entered college under President Patton. Brown, Cuyler, and Patton Halls were the barracks of the U.S. School of Military Aeronautics maintained at Princeton during the First World War and housed the student officers of the U.S. Naval Training School and the School of Military Government twenty-five years later.

The University tennis courts (of which Princeton has thirty-seven) are seen on the left of the lower end of Patton Hall.

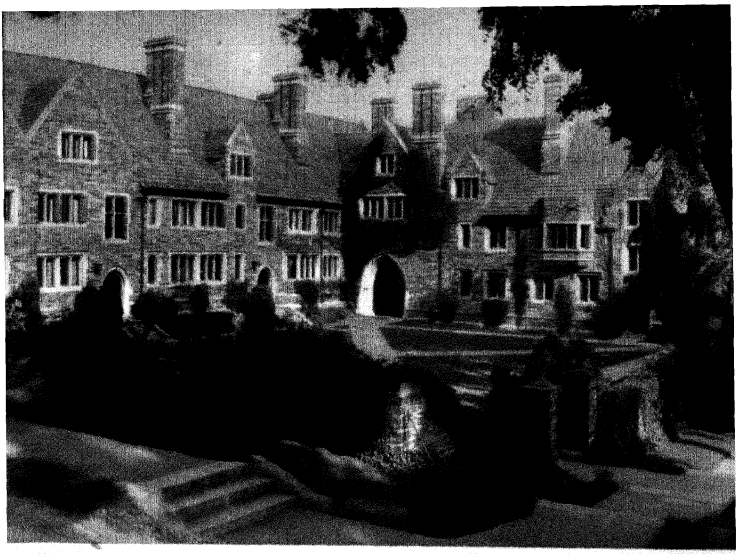
32. WALKER HALL and 33. CLASS OF 1903 HALL are on the slope above the courts. They were erected in 1929 by the family of James Theodore Walker (Class of 1927) and by the Class of 1903, respectively. Both were designed by Charles Z.



Tower of Stafford Little Hall

Klauder. They became barracks for Navy trainees in the Second World War.

34. GOLDIE FIELD lies immediately below the tennis courts. It was named after George Goldie, first director of Princeton athletics (1870 to 1911), "loved and trusted teacher in guiding and training Princeton men" (see memorial tablet on boulder).



Cuyler Hall Court



Looking west across Tennis Courts to Patton Hall

35. Poe Field, lying beyond Goldie, was named in memory of John Prentiss Poe, Jr., Class of 1895—"Johnny" Poe of the Black Watch, who was killed in action in northern France September 25, 1915. (See tablet on boulder.)

36. The Class of 1895 Field and Bedford Field are south of Poe Field. Both are used by freshman, intramural and minor sports teams. Bedford Field was given by Paul Bedford, Class of 1897, a trustee of the University.

The path starting at the end of Patton Hall and skirting the western edge of Poe Field and leading to the University Boat House on Lake Carnegie is a memorial to William Allen Butler '76 and is known as Butler Walk. The octagonal tablet laid in the circular platform opposite Patton where the Walk begins explains that Mr. Butler, actively interested in the erection of the first boat house in 1874, and a trustee of Carnegie Lake Association, is considered the "father" of Princeton rowing.

37. Eno Hall (Charles Z. Klauder, architect), at the eastern end of the tennis courts, was erected in 1924 and named after its principal donor, the late Professor Henry Lane Eno. It was the first laboratory building in the world devoted solely to psychology and contains twenty rooms for individual research, besides darkrooms, lecture room, sound-proof rooms, dissecting room, and machine shops. Over its main entrance is one of the two Greek exterior inscriptions on the Campus (the other being over the door of the Class of 1877 Laboratory—see § 71 below). The Eno Hall inscription reads: ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΑΥΤΟΝ ("Know thyself").

38. Isabella McCosh Infirmary (Day and Klauder, architects), lying north of Eno, was erected in 1925 in place of a smaller building of 1892. Like its predecessor it is named after the wife of President McCosh. Her portrait, by John W. Alexander, is in the entrance hall. The west wing can be isolated for contagious diseases. The building includes a dispensary wing, waiting-rooms, several wards, operating rooms, sun porches, private wards, rooms for visiting parents, diet

kitchens, etc. A staff of physicians, an infirmarian, and assistant nurses is maintained, besides a housekeeper and a regular servant staff.

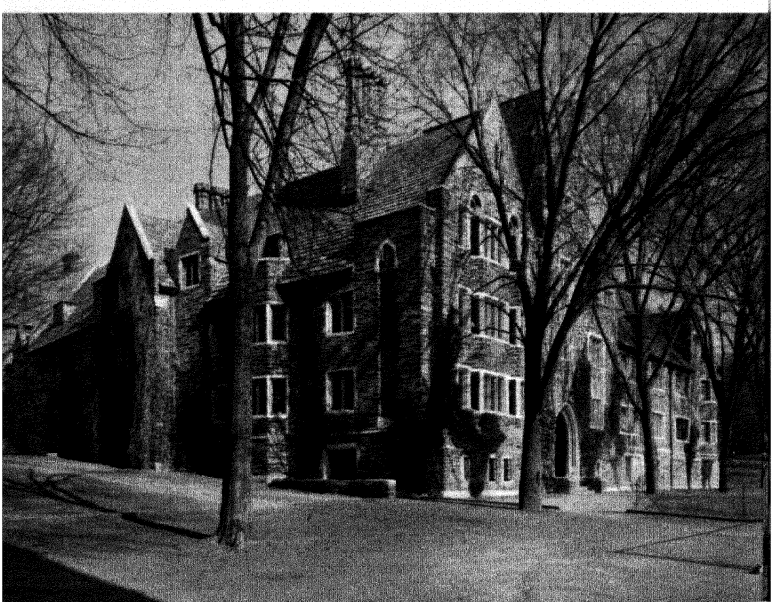
39. HENRY BURCHARD FINE HALL OF MATHEMATICS (Charles Z. Klauder, architect), the gift of Thomas D. Jones (Class of 1876) and his niece, Miss Gwethalyn Jones, is seen north of the Infirmary and is connected architecturally with Palmer Physical Laboratory. Opened in 1931, it was presented in memory of Professor H. B. Fine (Class of 1880) formerly Dean of the Faculty and for many years Dean of the Departments of Science. His portrait by Ipsen hangs in the Common Room.

40. GUYOT HALL, built in 1909 (Parish and Schroeder, architects) as headquarters of the natural science departments of the University, is below the Infirmary. The building is named for Professor Arnold Guyot, the eminent Swiss geographer and geologist. Several hundred thousand geological, biological, and archeological specimens in Guyot Hall exemplify the universal and timeless perspectives of natural history. Illustrations vary from pieces of the oldest known rocks, formed about two billion years ago, to the exposition of ideas about the future conservation of natural and human resources; from meteorites, "chips of other worlds," to the physical and mental transformation of prehuman into *Homo sapiens.*

In addition to the exhibits on the ground floor and the gallery of the museum which are open to all visitors, special assemblages occupy other parts of the building but will be available only to qualified students until the museum facilities are improved and extended. Many single specimens and collections of international fame, particularly the fossil vertebrates, draw American and foreign scholars to Princeton for conference and research, and activate an extensive program of loans and exchanges. The paleontological collections, assembled by Princeton scientific expeditions to various parts of the world, and by exchange, contain representatives of most of the known groups of fossil animals, from protozoa to man's ancestors, and are particularly rich in unique and type specimens. Among the



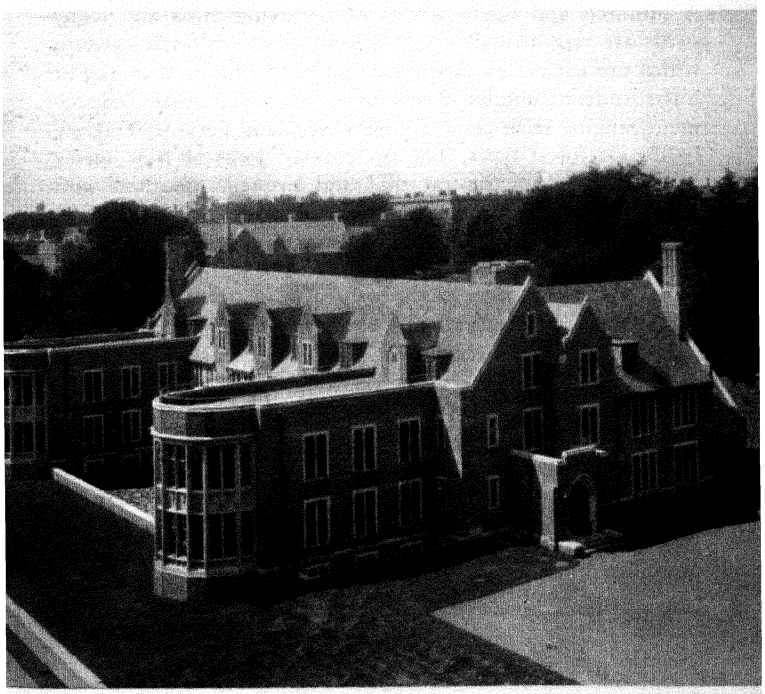
Patton Hall from the south



Walker Memorial Dormitory



Eno Hall, Psychology Laboratory



Isabella McCosh Infirmary

notable groups are the ancient primates from Wyoming, the mammals and invertebrates collected by Hatcher in Patagonia, the invertebrates, fishes, reptiles, and mammals from western states and from Europe, the fossil insects from Colorado, the Fenton collection of brachiopods, and the Paleozoic bryozoa and graptolites. Exhibition specimens include skeletons of the saber-toothed tiger (oldest ancestor of the Princeton mascot), mastodon, Irish elk, cave bear, 3-toed horse, glyptodont, "pseudo-horse," giant pig, dire wolf, ichthyosaur, flying reptile, moa, and many other animals. For comparison with the extinct forms there are numerous skeletons of living relatives. There are many thousands of specimens in the ornithological collections, skins and mounts, representing most of the families of the living birds of the world, and nearly all of the species of North America, with especially fine museum suites of the birds inhabiting the Princeton vicinity and the New Jersey shore. A hundred and thirty species of humming birds and many swifts are represented in the collections, as are several groups which are extinct or nearly so. One case contains a family of huge Andean condors. Fossil plants are represented by specimens ranging from primitive Devonian land floras to Tertiary hardwood forest types. The present-day floras of New Jersey are illustrated by several thousand pressed, mounted, and labeled plants. Preserved zoological specimens compose the synoptic exhibit of contemporary animals, an unusually extensive series of dissections of organ systems of vertebrates, a large number of microslides of the structures of invertebrates, and collections of invertebrate and vertebrate embryos.

Mineralogical collections have almost reached the goal of securing a sample of every mineral in the world. The gem equivalents of many of these are also represented. Especially notable suites are those from Franklin Furnace, the Dodge collection of copper minerals from Bisbee, Arizona, the Barringer collection of meteorites from Meteor Crater, and the Ricketts collection of Leadville silver-lead ores. Suites of ores and rocks and polished sections for microscopic examination illuminate the study of the principal mineral camps of America and many foreign sites. Crystallography is illustrated by several hundred

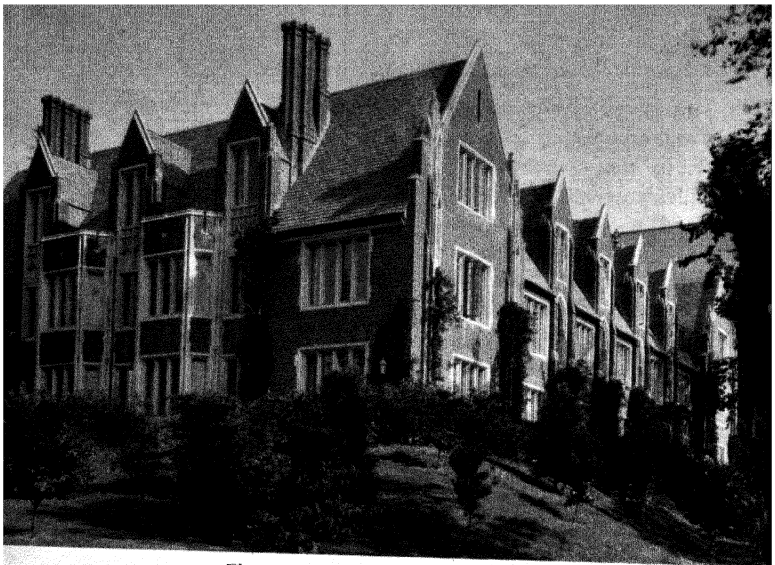
models of ideal geometrical forms and the corresponding natural crystals.

In the archeological exhibits illustrating prehistoric implements are Paleolithic types from many European sources and noteworthy Neolithic collections from the Swiss Lake Dwellings and from the Mound Builder and the Pueblo and the Lenape areas. There are ethnological exhibits of the primitive cultures of the Greenland Eskimos, the Alaskan Indians, the Pacific Islanders, and the peoples of West Africa. Small-scale models show some of the famous cliff dwellings, and the Pueblos of Bonito, Acoma, and Taos, and a reconstructed Swiss Lake dwelling. Special cases primarily for class study in various courses illustrate the geology of the Princeton vicinity, the evolution of the skeleton from fish to man, the methods of locomotion, the evolution of cephalopods, the geological history of man, the evolution of dinosaurs, and many other concepts of natural history.

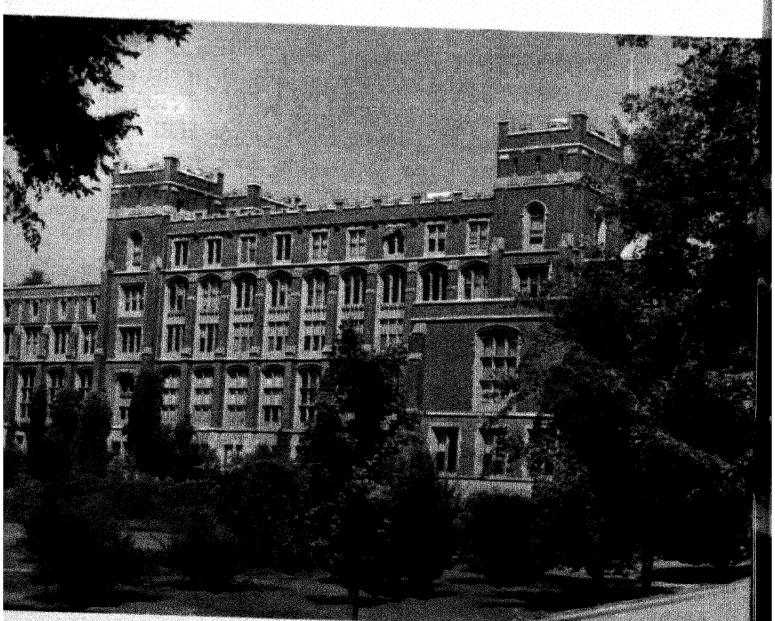
Among the historical items in the museum are four original Audubon copper plates, and many nineteenth century oil paintings of prehistoric scenes by B. Waterhouse Hawkins. These old canvases show the changing interpretation of prehistory when they are compared with the many modern charcoal and water color scenes in the museum by R. Bruce Horsfall and Charles R. Knight. The museums of Guyot Hall are open daily. The building has a serviceable floor space of about two acres and contains more than a hundred rooms devoted to scientific work.

41. THE VIVARIUM, with large concrete aquaria and general facilities for the care of experimental animals, is in a separate nearby building. Adjoining are animal runways, greenhouses, and a biological pond for studying organisms under natural conditions. Below these are the University's experimental gardens where until recently the several acres of evening primroses served as laboratory for the celebrated experiments in genetics of Professor George Harrison Shull.

The path which begins at this point and leads through the woods to the Lake is Russell Walk, named in remembrance of



Fine Hall, Mathematics Building



Guyot Hall, Biology and Geology Building



Palmer Physical Laboratory



University Gateway Club

Mrs. Albertina Taylor Russell, wife of Archibald D. Russell, and was laid out by the Garden Club of Princeton in 1918 (see bronze tablet on the boulder at the end of the Walk).

42. R.O.T.C. BUILDINGS. The buildings at the edge of the woods across Washington Road are the riding-hall, stables, barracks, and gun sheds of the University's Field Artillery Reserve Officers' Training Corps. On the left side of the road, a tiny ravine, hidden in the trees, used to be known to former college generations as Keg Hollow, being the time-honored scene of undergraduate "keg parties."

43. PALMER LABORATORY. On Washington Road above the Infirmary is the Palmer Physical Laboratory (H. J. Hardenbergh, architect), presented in 1908 by Stephen S. Palmer, a trustee of the University. The statues by Daniel Chester French on either side of the entrance are of Professor Joseph Henry, whose most conspicuous work in physics was done at Princeton, and of Benjamin Franklin. Elsewhere on the exterior of the building note the grotesques, especially the figure recalling the "Big Stick" period of American politics. Some of Franklin's and Professor Henry's apparatus may be seen in the museum in the building. Franklin's chief association with Princeton was the set of globes he gave to President Burr for electrical treatment. The laboratory contains an area of about two acres on three floors for the work of instruction and research.

44. UNIVERSITY GATEWAY CLUB. Opposite the McCosh Infirmary, the first house was built by Cope and Stewardson for the author and playwright, Jesse Lynch Williams (Class of 1892). It was later occupied by David Paton (Class of 1874) the Egyptologist; then it became Gateway Club, and now it is the University Gateway Club, owned by the University. The next building is Terrace Club (see § 61 below).

45. SEVENTY-NINE HALL, standing at the top of the hill and opposite the end of Prospect Avenue, is the only dormitory on

this side of the Campus. It was presented by the Class of 1879 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation. The curious vaulting in the archway should be noticed, as well as the piquant tiger and monkey grotesques by Gutzon Borglum. In the tower is a large common-room for class reunions. The adjoining rooms were used by Woodrow Wilson (Class of 1879) as offices while he was President of the University. The Bartholdi Lions at the steps are those formerly on the Steps of Nassau Hall. The marble benches on the campus side of the arch are in memory of Charles McFee, Class of 1879.

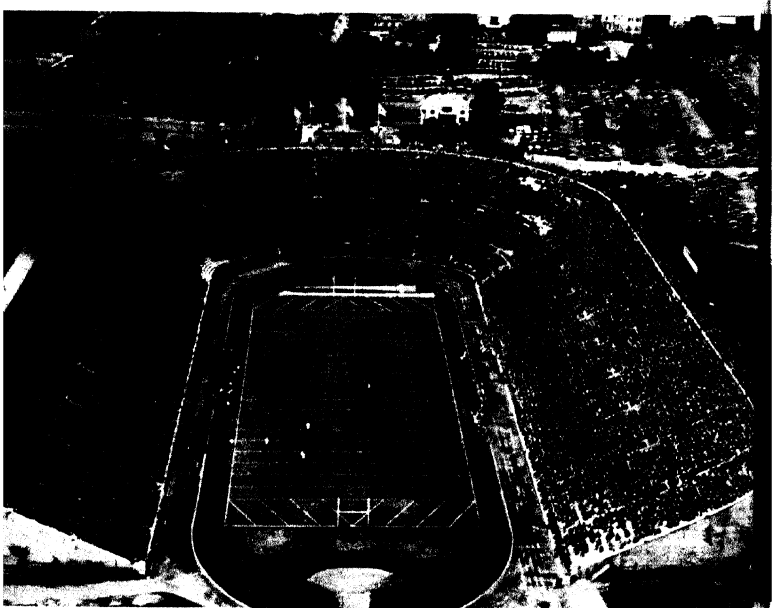
46. PALMER STADIUM. To the east of Guyot Hall on Washington Road can be seen Palmer Memorial Stadium (H. J. Hardenbergh, architect). The Stadium was presented by Edgar Palmer, Class of 1903, in memory of his father, Stephen Palmer, donor of Palmer Laboratory. The Stadium, which was erected in 1914, is the second oldest college stadium. It has a seating capacity of over 50,000.

47. FITZPATRICK FIELD, between the Stadium and Washington Road, was named in honor of Keene Fitzpatrick, Princeton track coach and adviser in athletics for twenty-two years.

48. THE JOSEPH OLDEN FARM and homestead, formerly known as "Spring Valley" and extending to the Lake, is opposite the Stadium and until the erection of the new Infirmary the building was used as the residence of the infirmary staff; it is now a faculty house. The property is one of the oldest in Princeton, its known history running back at least to 1685 when it was owned by Dr. John Gordon. He sold it in 1696 to John Hornor, whose grandson in 1770 sold it to Jonathan Sergeant, the treasurer of the college. The latter's son, Jonathan D. Sergeant, sold it to the Olden brothers, one of whom, Joseph, tore down the Hornor-Sergeant farmhouse and built the present house. The lane from Washington Road to this house used to be known familiarly as "Poison Ivy Lane" for obvious reasons, but following drastic improvements it is now called Ivy Lane.



Class of '79 Hall (Woodrow Wilson's Study above the arch)



Palmer Stadium



School of Public Affairs Building



New Observatory (Engineering field buildings in background)

49. SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. The building on Ivy Lane between the Olden Homestead and the Gateway Club has housed Princeton's School of Public and International Affairs since 1940. Formerly Arbor Inn, an upperclass club, it was designed by H. O. Milliken, Class of 1905.

50. CHURCH COURTS. The ten Varsity Tennis Courts across Ivy Lane from the S.P.I.A. Building are the gift of George M. Church, Class of 1915, former tennis champion, and were built in 1927 primarily for the use of University teams.

51. KEENE FITZPATRICK FIELD HOUSE, a gift of Cyrus H. McCormick, Class of 1879 (H. J. Hardenbergh, architect), stands on the driveway in front of the Stadium. It contains dressing rooms for visiting football and track teams and has accommodations for 250 men.

52. LAUGHLIN FIELD, to the east of the Stadium, was developed by the Princeton unit of the R.O.T.C. and is used for polo practice and for the field events in track meets.

53. THE NEW OBSERVATORY, also east of the Stadium, was erected in 1934. Much of the stone for the construction of this building was provided by the removal from University Place of Halsted Observatory, the gift of General N. N. Halsted, which was erected in 1869 from the plans of Professor Stephen Alexander. The dome, which is 45 feet in diameter and is provided with a rising floor, contains a 23-inch telescope. The building also contains measuring and computing rooms and other laboratory facilities.

54. THE OBSERVATORY OF INSTRUCTION, on Prospect Avenue, contains the instruments for undergraduate instruction in practical astronomy, including a 9½-inch telescope. It also contains the departmental library and offices.

55. AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORIES and 56. SOILS STABILIZATION LABORATORY. South of the Observatory and over-

looking Lake Carnegie is a group of new buildings formed by two Aeronautical Engineering Laboratories and the Soils Stabilization Laboratory, all built in 1943. The Aeronautical Laboratories were the gift of Mrs. Eugene H. B. Watson of New York City and were presented in memory of Edgar Palmer.

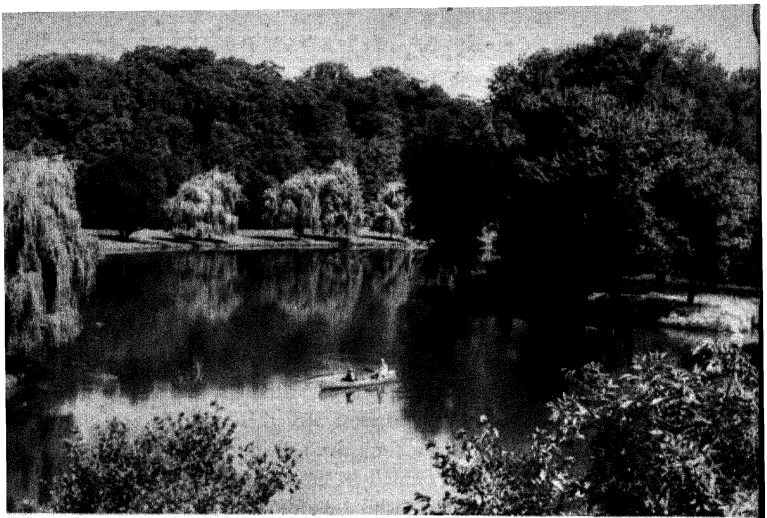
Almost hidden in the trees near the southeast corner of Palmer Stadium is a special physics laboratory erected during the Second World War for war research on construction materials.

57. DEVEREUX FIELD. The road past the Stadium into and through Western Way leads to the William B. Devereux, Jr., Memorial Polo Field on Harrison Street. This field was constructed from contributions received through the Princeton Polo Association and is named in memory of William B. Devereux, Jr., Class of 1904, who introduced polo in the University and was the first president of the Princeton Polo Association.

58. FAIRVIEW. On the corner of Western Way and Fitz-Randolph Road is "Fairview," residence of the Dean of the School of Engineering, erected in 1922 by B. F. Jones, Jr., Class of 1891, in memory of his father, Benjamin F. Jones of Pittsburgh, a pioneer in the iron and steel industry.

59. CARNEGIE LAKE, reached by following Washington Road down the hill, was given by Andrew Carnegie in 1906. It was formed by dredging the Millstone River (augmented by Stony Brook) and damming it at Kingston. The lake is three and a half miles long with a straightaway racing course of a mile and three-quarters. Considerable detail about the Lake, the Millstone, and Stony Brook is given in a book, *Exploring the Little Rivers of New Jersey*, by James and Margaret Cawley, published by Princeton University Press.

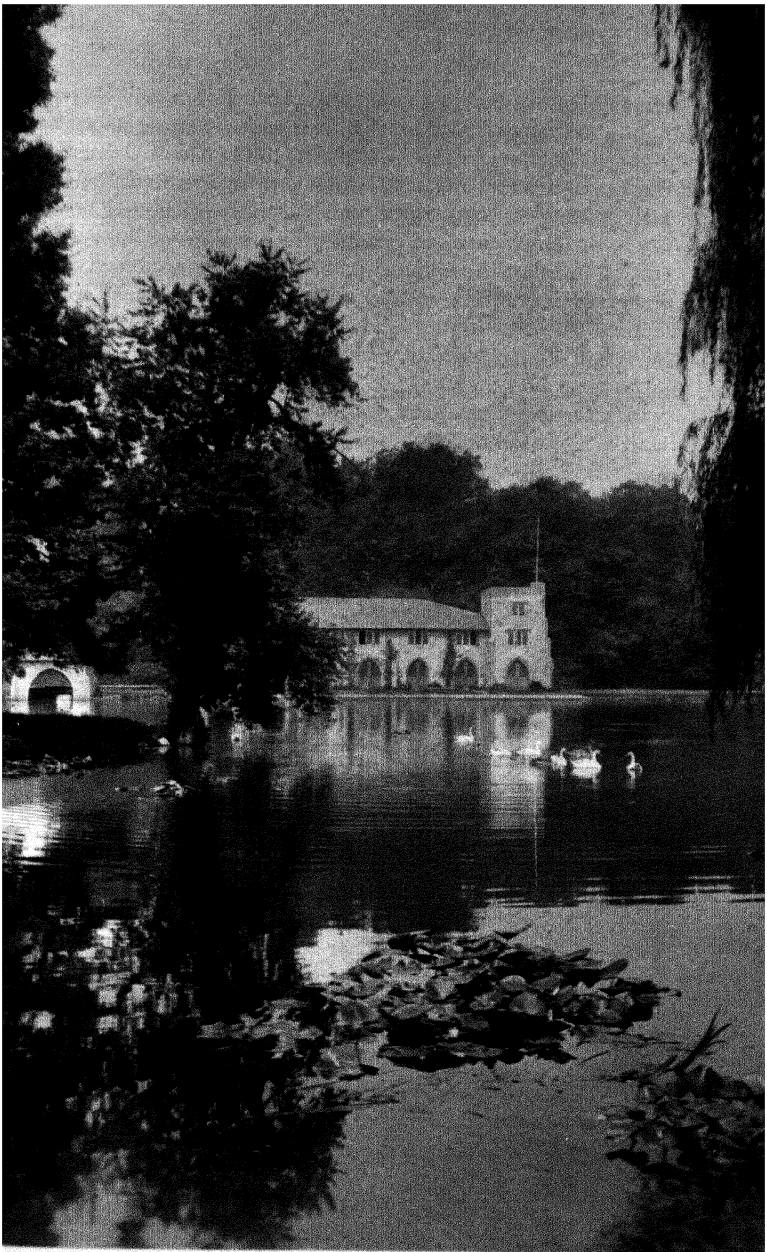
60. THE CLASS OF 1887 BOAT HOUSE (Pennington Satterthwaite, Class of 1893, architect) is on the north shore, west of Washington Road. It was the twenty-fifth-year gift of the Class



Lake Carnegie



Carnegie-Class Dinghies on the Lake



Class of 1887 Boathouse from across the Lake

of 1887 and contains space for thirty-two eights, and an equal number of singles, a workshop, two locker rooms, offices, and a large club room overlooking the lake. The Shore Drive along the north bank of the lake brings one to Broadmead which, after passing through a group of half-timbered houses belonging to the University and occupied by members of the Faculty, crosses Prospect Avenue, and, becoming Princeton Avenue, ends at Nassau Street. An old name for the Broadmead section (which includes FitzRandolph Road and Western Way) when it was still farm land was "Strawberry Hill."

61. THE UPPERCLASS CLUBS. At right angles to Seventy-Nine Hall at the head of Washington Road hill is Prospect Avenue (or "street" in campus parlance), the location of Princeton upperclass clubs. They are situated on both sides of the "street" and two are on Washington Road, south of Prospect Avenue. Their names, with their designers and dates of construction are:

On the Right (south side of Prospect Avenue): Campus Club, Raleigh C. Gildersleeve, 1910; Tower Club, Roderic B. Barnes, 1916; Cannon Club, E. V. Seeler, 1910; Quadrangle, H. O. Milliken, 1916; Ivy Club, Cope and Stewardson, 1900; Cottage Club, McKim, Mead, and White, 1904; Cap and Gown Club, Raleigh C. Gildersleeve, 1907; Cloister Inn, R. H. Scannel and Louis Bowman, 1923; Charter Club, Mellor and Meigs, 1914; Key and Seal, Walter H. Jackson, 1924; and Court Club, Grosvnor S. Wright, 1927.

On the Left (north side): Dial Lodge, H. O. Milliken, 1917; Colonial Club, F. G. Stuart, 1907; Tiger Inn, G. H. Chamberlin, H. C. Butler, and Aymar Embury, 1895 and 1926; and Elm Club, Raleigh C. Gildersleeve and Aymar Embury, 1901 and 1928.

On Washington Road: Terrace Club (first one south of the corner building), F. S. Stone and R. W. Bauhan, 1920; and University Gateway Club, Raleigh C. Gildersleeve (1901).

Roper Lane, the drive leading from Prospect Avenue to the Stadium between Cottage and Cap and Gown, was named in memory of William W. Roper, Class of 1902, head football coach 1906-1908, 1910-1911, and 1919-1930.

62. OSBORN CLUB HOUSE (gift of Professor Henry F. Osborn, Class of 1877) on the corner of Prospect Avenue and Olden Avenue (first street to the left going down Prospect Avenue away from the campus) is used by various varsity teams as their training headquarters. It was designed by Thomas Oliphant Speir '87.

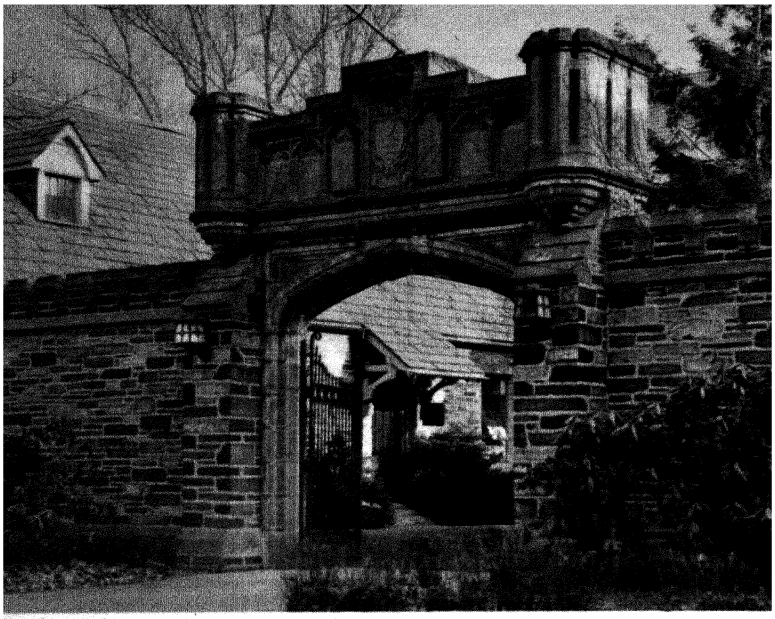
63. UNIVERSITY FIELD is the scene of varsity baseball games, notably the contest with Yale at Commencement, when Princeton's alumni march in their annual "P-rade." The Ferris Thompson Gateway and Wall (McKim, Mead and White, architects) on Prospect Avenue were presented by Ferris Thompson, Class of 1888. The Tigers on the gateway are by Frederick G. Roth. On University Field are the Cage, used for indoor baseball practice, and the Field House, which provides dressing rooms for University and visiting teams.

Prospect Apartments, at the corner of Prospect Avenue and Murray Place, are now owned by the University. At the Harrison Street corner of Prospect Avenue is a unit of Faculty Houses (Aymar Embury, Class of 1900, architect) erected by the University.

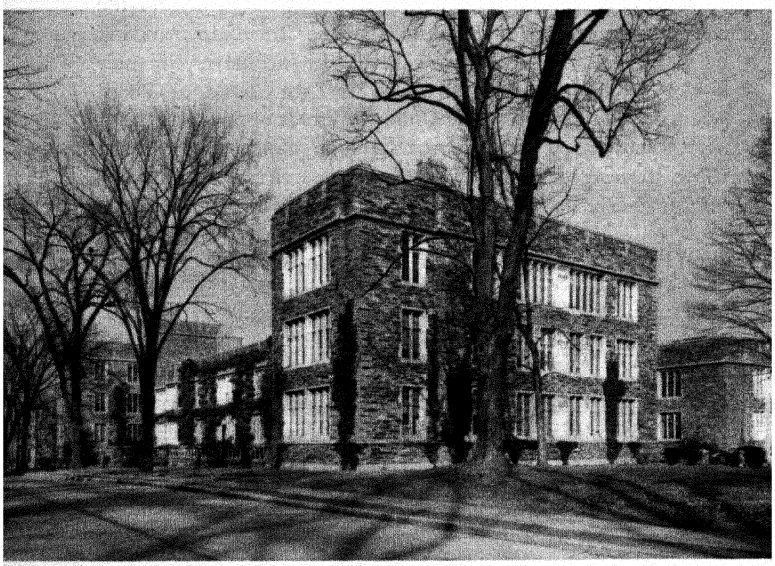
On Olden Avenue the small house to the left, behind the club on the corner, was long known as the "Incubator," having been the temporary home of many clubs successively in their tender formative years. Next to it is the First Church of Christ, Scientist. Proceeding along Olden Avenue, opposite the end of William Street (first to the left and named for William Clow, steward of the college and more particularly of a refectory formerly at the head of the street), one comes to the McCormick Gate into University Field, gift of Cyrus H. McCormick, Class of 1879, trustee of the University.

64. ELECTRONICS LABORATORY. On the corner of William and Charlton Streets is the new Electronics Laboratory, converted in 1943 from a garage to workrooms for Naval officers studying radar technology during the Second World War.

65. PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS. On the opposite corner is



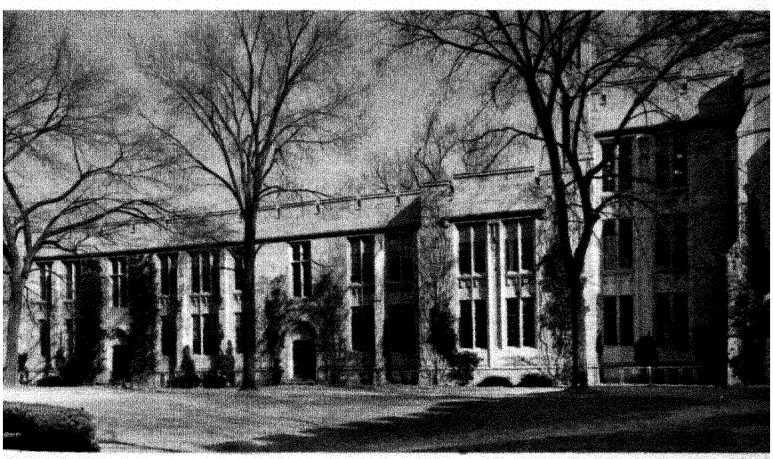
University Press Gateway



Frick Chemical Laboratory, with John C. Greene Engineering Building in background at left



Joseph Henry House, residence of the Dean of the College



Dickinson Hall

Princeton University Press (Ernest Flagg, architect) founded in the interest of the University by Charles Scribner, Class of 1875 and trustee of the University (note tablet inside the gate). It is incorporated as an "association not for pecuniary profit," affiliated with the University in many ways, though not in a strict legal sense a part of it. The Press maintains its own printing plant and conducts an active program of scholarly book-publishing. The building was erected in 1911.

66. JOHN C. GREEN ENGINEERING BUILDING. At the corner of William Street and Washington Road, on the south is the Chemical Laboratory and on the north the John C. Green Engineering Building. Designed by Charles Z. Klauder, the latter was formally opened November 15, 1928. It is fully equipped for the laboratory and classroom work and the research of the School of Engineering. The conference room furnished by the Princeton Engineering Association is used for meetings and informal consultations. Adjacent to the Engineering Building is the Concrete and Soil Mechanics Laboratory.

On Washington Road (at this point formerly Academy Lane), near the head of William Street, used to stand a two-story stone building with belfry, known as "The Academy." It was erected in 1822 for school purposes and was so used for thirty years. The riotous "Sophomore Commencements" of that day were held in this building. It was removed in the early 'fifties.

67. HENRY C. FRICK CHEMICAL LABORATORY, designed by Charles Z. Klauder, was opened in September 1929, supplanting the outgrown building erected in 1891 on the corner of Washington Road and Nassau Street, and provides modern housing and equipment. In addition to private offices, an auditorium seating over three hundred, and a library, the building contains nine large laboratories for undergraduates and thirty smaller ones for research, three lecture rooms and four recitation rooms, besides special features such as a metalware reclamation room, machine shop, and glass-blowing room.

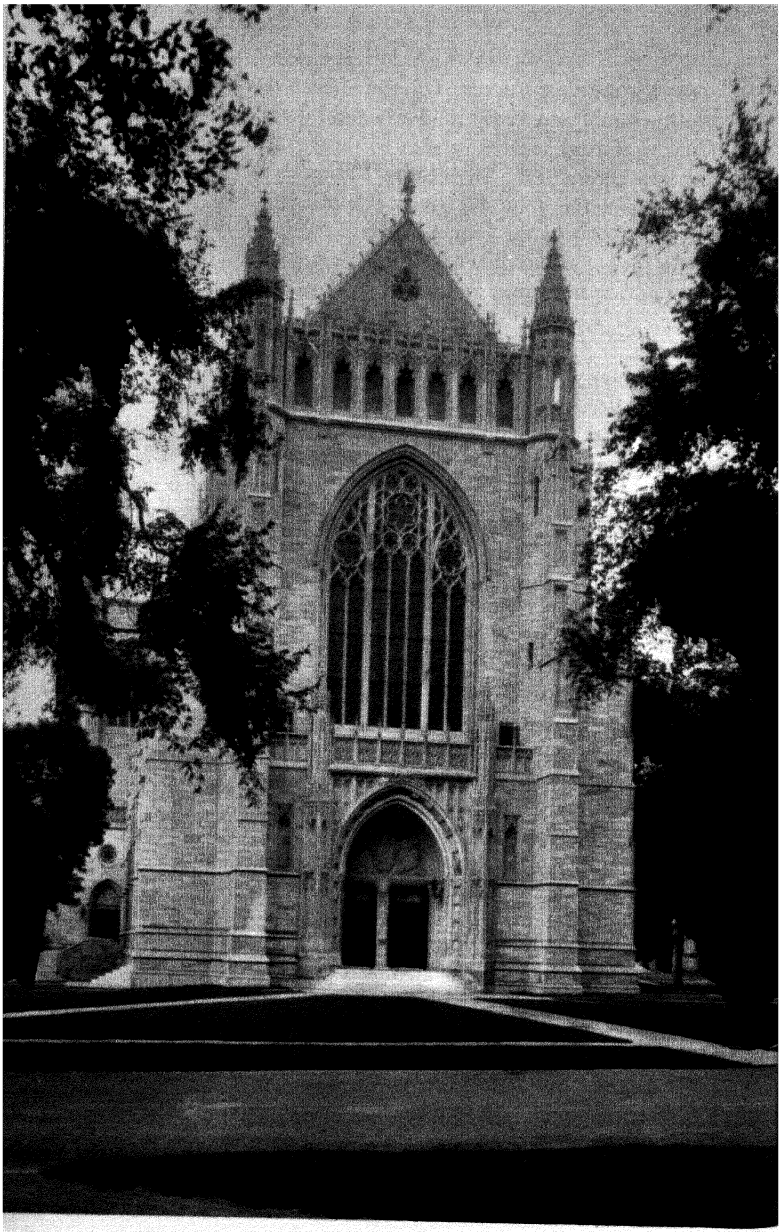
Behind the Chemical Laboratory is the University Service Building.

68. ENGINEERING ANNEX. On the Nassau Street corner of Washington Road is the Old Chemical Laboratory (R. M. Hunt, architect), erected in 1891 by the John C. Green Estate and now known as the Engineering Annex. Across Washington Road stood the John C. Green School of Science Building erected in 1873 by the John C. Green Estate, and destroyed by fire in 1928. The building contained the lecture and classrooms, laboratories, museums, and offices of the Departments of Science.

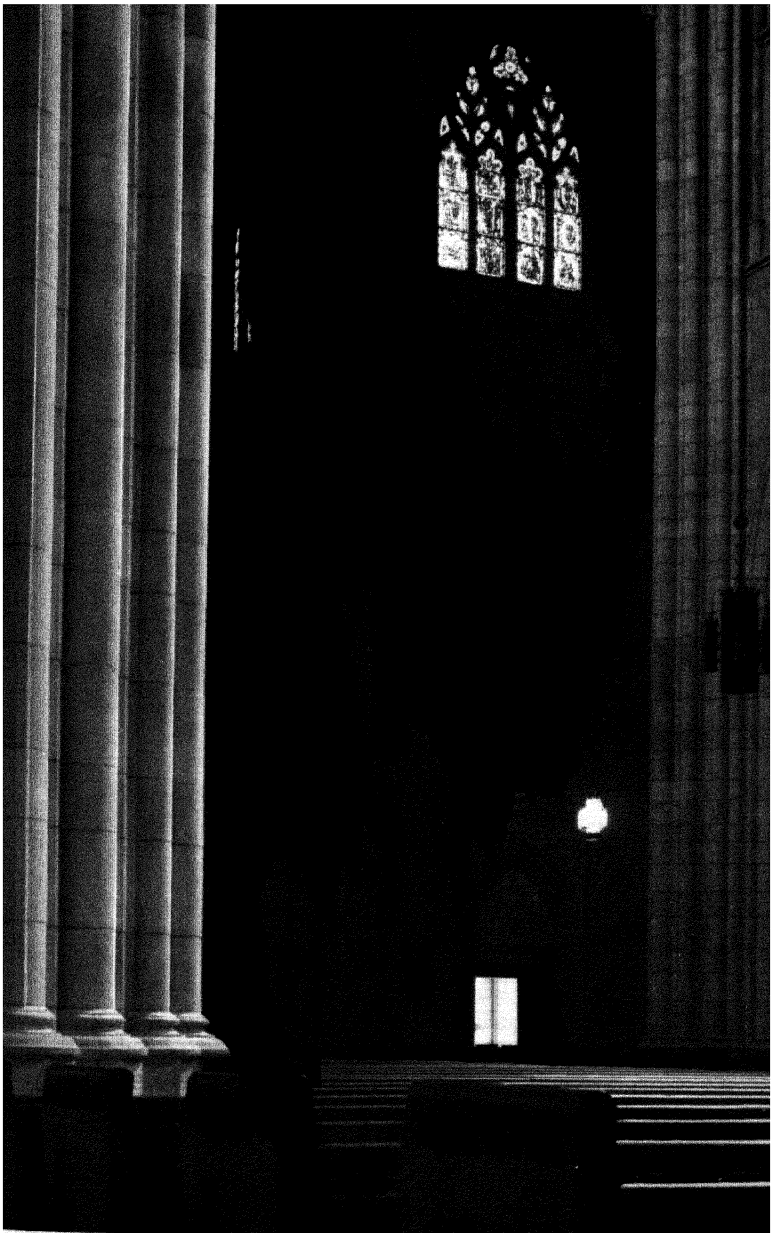
69. JOSEPH HENRY HOUSE, now official residence of the Dean of the College, stands at the corner of Nassau Street and Washington Road. The house was built for Joseph Henry in 1837, and originally was placed where Reunion Hall now stands. It was moved in 1870 to a location approximately on the corner of College Place and the Chapel site, and in 1925 moved again to make room for the University Chapel. To this house, when it stood on its first site, Professor Henry used to send telegraphic messages from his classroom in the old Philosophical Hall as already mentioned.

70. BRACKETT DYNAMO LABORATORY and 71. THE CLASS OF 1877 LABORATORY are seen between Henry House and the Chapel. The former laboratory was built in 1889 and was named for Professor Cyrus Fogg Brackett. The latter, a decennial gift from the Class of 1877, was built as a biological laboratory. The inscription over the door is ΠΑΝΤΑ ΚΙΝΩΜΕΝ ΛΙΘΟΝ ("Let us leave no stone unturned").

72. DICKINSON HALL. Across from Frick Laboratory, the extension of McCosh Hall along Washington Road is Dickinson Hall (Charles Z. Klauder, architect) preserving the name and use of the building of that name which stood for fifty years opposite the University Library and was destroyed May 14, 1920, in the fire that also destroyed Marquand Chapel. The original Dickinson Hall was built for a lecture and recitation hall in 1870 from the plans of George B. Post (altered by E. D. Lindsay in 1878). The top floor consisted of one large room



The Chapel from the west



Inside the Chapel

officially named Examination Hall, but generally known as the "Chamber of Horrors," because of a collection of plaster casts of European crowned heads and other celebrities which lined its walls. The hall was used for examinations, large lecture courses and various meetings. The lower floors were devoted to recitation rooms. The ground and the building were given to the University by John C. Green, a descendant of President Jonathan Dickinson, first president of Princeton. The ground on which Dickinson and the John C. Green Science Building were erected was laid out by "Ik Marvel" (Donald Grant Mitchell). When the ground was purchased, the ancient dwellings on College Place and Nassau Street were removed, including, as already described, the old Hudibras Inn (City Hotel), the Beatty House, and six other private houses.

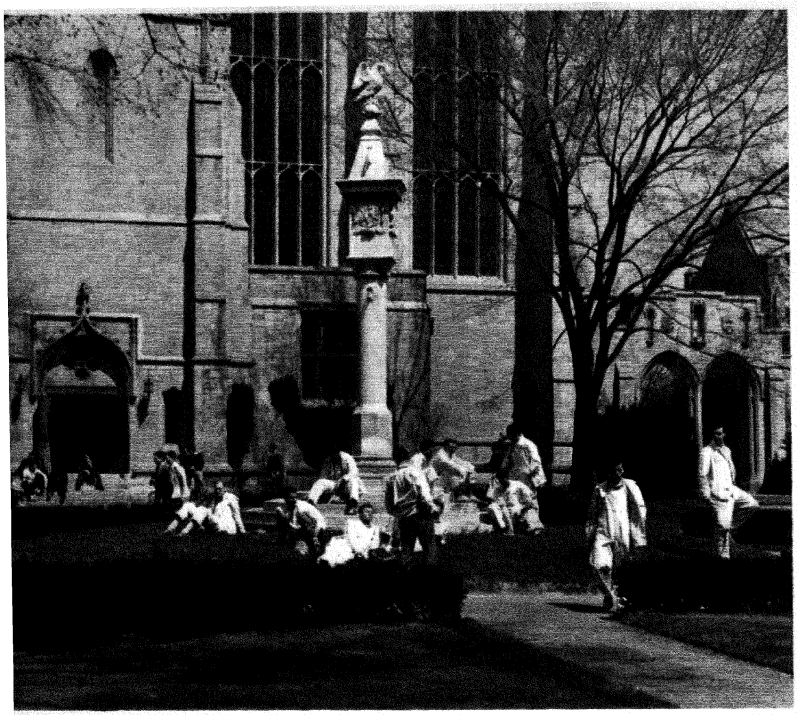
Rothschild Memorial Arch, connecting Dickinson and the east corner of the University Chapel, was the gift of Simon F. Rothschild, and his son, Walter N. Rothschild (Class of 1913) in memory of Howard F. Rothschild (Class of 1921) and Mrs. Simon F. Rothschild.

73. THE UNIVERSITY CHAPEL (best entered from the west end) is on the left. The first chapel of the college was the present Faculty Room in Nassau Hall. In 1847, on a site near the northwest wing of the Pyne Library, a separate building (the "Old Chapel") was erected, which in 1881 was succeeded by Marquand Chapel, gift of Henry G. Marquand and designed by Richard Morris Hunt. This was destroyed by fire on May 14, 1920, when the original Dickinson Hall also was burned. The cornerstone of the University Chapel was laid at Commencement in 1925 and on Memorial Day 1928 the edifice was dedicated. Built entirely by gifts, it is essentially a memorial building, its portals, sculptures, pulpits, doors, columns, organ, choir, pews and stained glass being given in memory of alumni or friends of Princeton. Those who have not the leisure for a close study of the building may find the following summary helpful.

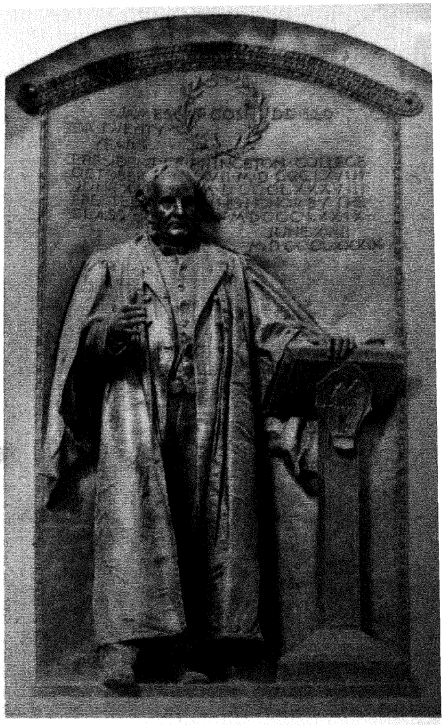
The architects were the firm of Cram and Ferguson of Boston. The interior dimensions are: Length 249 feet; width

(nave) 61 feet 4 inches, (transept) 93 feet 6 inches; height (nave) 74 feet, (crossing) 78 feet. The building will seat 1,800 persons. The windows portray the Life, Teaching, and Influence of Christ, the sequence beginning on the north side, progressing around the Chapel and ending at the Great West Window. The windows in the choir form a series in themselves. The four great windows (North, East, South, and West) are the richest in iconography and color, being the climax of the decoration and pictorial thought. Each is based on a quotation from the words of Christ and together portray cardinal qualities fundamental to a complete Christian existence: the North Window, Endurance; the East Window, Love; the South Window, Truth; and the West Window, Life.

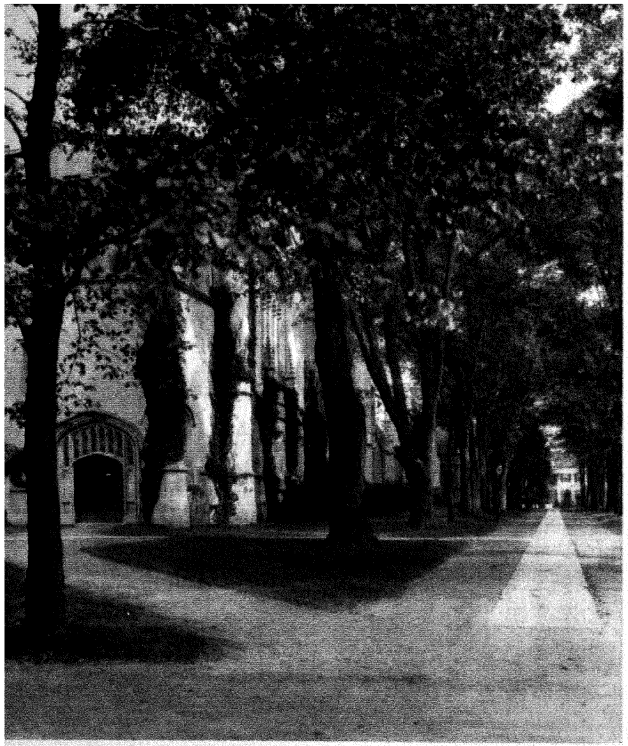
The Marquand (North) Transept is named in grateful recollection of Marquand Chapel and is of special interest; one of its small windows (the Friendship Window of Jonathan and David) is reminiscent of the North Window lost in Marquand Chapel; an inscription on the wall recalls the memorials destroyed in that fire; one blackened bronze tablet of Arnold Guyot by Olin L. Warner was salvaged and is now in Guyot Hall Museum. The Saint-Gaudens relief of President McCosh is a replica of the original destroyed in Marquand Chapel (except the head which is now in the University Library), the gift of the Class of 1879, unveiled on Baccalaureate Sunday in June 1929. The Great Window in the Marquand Transept illustrates Endurance and was the gift of John W. Garrett (Class of 1895) and Robert Garrett (Class of 1897) in memory of their brother, Horatio W. Garrett, Class of 1895. It replaces a similar memorial window by Tiffany lost in the Marquand Chapel fire. The stained glass and the carved woodwork in the Milbank Choir repay careful examination. The statuettes are of historic preachers, musicians, and scholars, and are copied from old portraits. The Great East Window illustrates the quality of Love by means of scenes taken from the Four Gospels. The lateral windows contain scenes from the four great Christian Epics—the *Divine Comedy* of Dante, *Pilgrim's Progress* of Bunyan, *Paradise Lost* of Milton, and the "Quest of the Holy Grail" from Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur.*



Seniors in Beer Suits around the Mather Sundial (Chapel in background, Rothschild Arch at right)



The restoration of the Saint-Gaudens McCosh, in the Chapel



McCosh Hall and McCosh Walk from the west



McCosh Hall and McCosh Walk from the east

The choir with its windows and furniture, except the organ, is the gift of the Milbank Memorial Fund in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson. The organ is the gift of Mrs. Helena Woolworth McCann in memory of Frank Winfield Woolworth.

The South or "Braman Transept" is in memory of Chester A. Braman, first donor to the University Chapel Fund. The South Window is the Window of Truth and is in memory of Professor John T. Duffield (Class of 1841) for many years professor of Mathematics in the college, and was given by his son, Edward D. Duffield (Class of 1892). The sculptures throughout the Chapel are significant, but the West Façade is most richly decorated. The central feature of the tympanum over the west or main entrance is the Majesty of Christ as described in the Apocalypse; in the angles are the Four Beasts, symbols of the Evangelists—the Angel for Matthew, the Lion for Mark, the Calf for Luke, and the Eagle for John. Above the arch are engaging figures of two angels holding a napkin with the Crown of Thorns, suggesting the Passion of Christ. The Portal of the West Façade is a memorial to Robert Stockton Pyne and M. Taylor Pyne, Jr. (Class of 1908), given by their mother, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne. The Great West Window—the Window of Life—is in memory of M. Taylor Pyne (Class of 1877), given by bequest of his son, M. Taylor Pyne, Jr. The Nave is called the "Hibben Nave," in honor of President John Grier Hibben (Class of 1882) under whose inspiration the Chapel was erected.

74. McCosh Hall. Completing the great court of which Dickinson Hall and the Chapel form two sides is McCosh Hall (Raleigh C. Gildersleeve, architect), erected in 1907, and used for lectures, preceptorials and departmental offices. The grotesques, gargoyles, and other carvings on McCosh Hall are worth studying, particularly those facing McCosh Walk.

The Mather Sun Dial in this court is a copy of the Turnbull Sun Dial constructed in 1551 at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was presented to Princeton by Sir William Mather of London (hon. LL.D. 1905) to "symbolize the connection not only between Oxford and Princeton, but between Great Britain

and America." The unveiling and presentation in 1907 were made on behalf of the donor by the British Ambassador, the late Lord Bryce. The monument carries twenty-four dials in all. The square block supported by the shaft bears the arms of Bishop Fox (founder of Corpus Christi), Bishop Oldham (three owls), the University of Oxford, and the British Royal Family. Under the escutcheons are vertical dials reading the hours and also indicating the months. The frustum supports a globe representing the earth on which stands a pelican, the symbol of Corpus Christi (the pelican in legend piercing its own breast to feed the young with its blood). Undergraduate custom permits only seniors to sit on the steps of the sundial. On one side of the base is a quotation from *Hudibras:*

> Loyalty is e'er the same
> Whether it win or lose the game;
> True as the dial to the sun,
> Although it be not shined upon.

On the other side are these lines:

> The passing shadows which the sunbeams throw
> Athwart the dial, Time's hastening footsteps show;
> Warned by their teaching, work e'er the day be o'er,
> Soon comes the night when man can work no more.

75. McCosh Walk. Passing through the arch in the corner of the court one enters McCosh Walk, named for President McCosh with whom it was a favorite walk. On Washington Road, opposite the entrance to McCosh Walk is one of two houses built here in 1832 by the Olden family. Its mate of the same date stood beside it until 1930 when it was moved to 16 Boudinot Street. A letter written by Miss Olden while these houses were being erected refers to their pleasant location "retired from the dust and bustle of the town," and to the fact that their occupants will be "removed from the blacksmith's hammer and the butcher's musick. The houses," she continues, "are both raised and will when they are done make a very handsome appearance; they stand so high they can be seen a great ways." This was forty years or more before Prospect Ave-



Prospect and Prospect Gardens

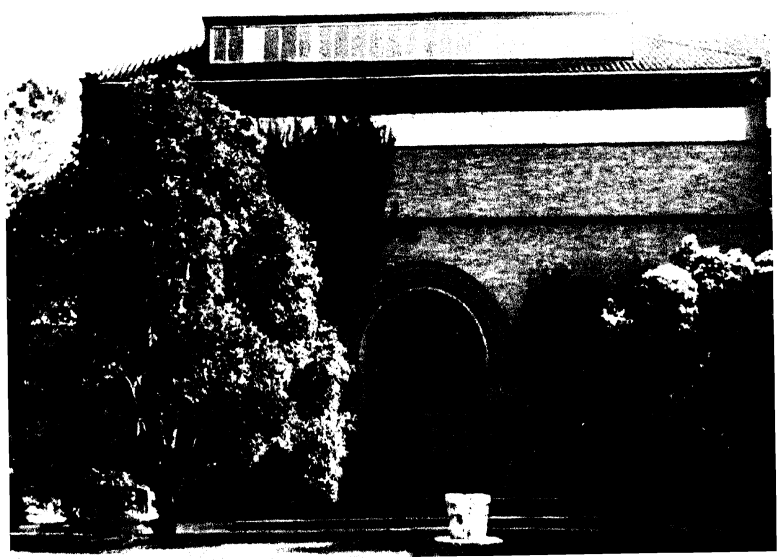
nue was laid out and the view across the valley of Stony Brook and the Millstone (now Lake Carnegie) and on over the rolling farmlands toward the coast, with here and there a village steeple showing white above the trees, must have been an engaging one. The Washington Road entrance to "Prospect" was through the stone gate at this point, which accounts for its odd position off the line of the Walk. The Walk forms part of the axis dividing the older northern part of the campus from the newer southern part and leads directly to the Tiger Gateway between Blair and Little Halls, already mentioned.

76. MURRAY-DODGE HALL is opposite the end of the Walk. The older portion of the building, containing the auditorium, was erected in 1879 from a bequest of Hamilton Murray (Class of 1872) and is known as Murray Theater. This is the headquarters of the Princeton Theatre Intime. The newer portion (Parish and Schroeder, architects) contains the lounge, and various meeting and office rooms. It was the gift of William E.

Dodge and his son, Cleveland H. Dodge (Class of 1879), in memory of William E. Dodge, Jr., of the same class. It is the headquarters of the Student-Faculty Association which succeeded the Philadelphian Society whose history dated back to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. During the Second World War, Murray-Dodge was also the headquarters of the University Campus Center devoted to the recreational activities of uniformed and civilian students.

77. PROSPECT. Behind Murray-Dodge is the entrance gateway to "Prospect," the official residence of the President of the University since 1878, a stately stone house designed by John Notman of Philadelphia, with an enchanting view over a formal garden, at its loveliest in June. The vista is now largely cut off by a growth of trees, but in former times one looked across a peaceful landscape stretching thirty miles or so to the blue outline of the Navesink Highlands at the sea. The house was built in 1849 for Thomas F. Potter of Princeton on the site

Museum of Historic Art



of the eighteenth century farmhouse of Colonel George Morgan, gentleman farmer, Indian agent, and pioneer western explorer. Colonel Morgan was a scientific farmer whose estate then known as "Prospect near Princeton" was famous in his day, bringing him into association with Washington, Franklin, and many other prominent amateurs. Young elms from his gardens were used in the planting of Independence Square at Philadelphia in 1785; he was a frequent contributor to agricultural journals, and was awarded a gold medal by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, the first to be given in America. Some of his "Prospect" account books are in the University Library. His friendly relations with the Delaware tribe of Indians are of record; family tradition states that it was at "Prospect" that he received in 1776 from the Delawares the title of Taimenend or Tamany, the name of their patron saint. It was therefore not without reason that in 1779 a delegation of ten Delaware chieftains visited him bringing to Princeton three boys to be educated at the college at government expense, and setting up their wigwams on the "Prospect" lawns. In 1781 some two thousand mutinous soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line, holding captive their general, Anthony Wayne, reached Princeton on their way to Philadelphia, and pitched camp at "Prospect." After Lafayette and others had failed to satisfy them, a Congressional committee headed by President Joseph Reed (Class of 1756) of Pennsylvania and Dr. Witherspoon, President of Princeton, succeeded in arranging matters. (This incident is described in Carl Van Doren's *Mutiny in January*.) In 1783 the Princeton sessions of the Continental Congress were held at "Prospect" until the visitors moved to Nassau Hall. The room where Congress sat at "Prospect" was thereafter known as "the Congress Room." In 1794 troops on their way to put down the Whisky Insurrection were quartered on the property. The trees at "Prospect" deserve notice—especially the splendid Cedar of Lebanon on the west side of the house, said to be one of the finest of its kind in the East, and the two English yews. A feature is the old purple wisteria vine which covers the south wall with its clusters and floods the terrace with their perfume.

78. MUSEUM OF HISTORIC ART. To the west of "Prospect" are the Museum of Historic Art and McCormick Hall, together forming the headquarters of the University's Department of Art and Archaeology and School of Architecture. The Museum of Historic Art contains a number of fine collections.

There are groups of originals from the prehistoric art of Egypt, Chaldea, Crete, and Cyprus to quite recent times. The Museum houses a large collection of Greek and Roman objects. Most important are the painted Greek vases, the finest a bequest from Junius S. Morgan '88. The small bronzes and terra cottas are numerous and of excellent quality.

In the field of painting, there are representations from the schools of Italy, France, the Low Countries, and the United States. The gift of the Henry White Cannon Collection makes Princeton an important place for the study of Veronese painting of the Renaissance. Among the famous painters shown in the galleries, a partial list includes: Fra Angelico, Caravaggio, Lotto, Moroni, Raphael (*bottega* piece), Tiepolo, Tintoretto, Paolo Veronese; Bosch, Breughel the Elder, Dirk Hals, Rubens, Ruysdael, Teniers; Cézanne, Chardin, David, Delacroix, Largillière, Claude Lorrain, Poussin; Constable, Old Crome, Turner; Winslow Homer, Inness, John Marin, Alden Weir.

In sculpture the representation is incomplete, yet it offers something from the Egyptian Old Kingdom, through the classic antique and its decadence, the Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque periods to the work of such contemporaries as Bourdelle, Jo Davidson, and Anna Hyatt Huntington. Manuscript miniatures can be studied, mostly in cutout sheets, from the eleventh century to the virtual end of the art in the seventeenth. From the excavation of Antioch in Syria, conducted by Princeton University from 1932 to 1939, the University has acquired a number of fine mosaic pavements dating from the second to the fifth century A.D., of which three specimens have already been installed in the Museum of Historic Art. The collection of stained glass comprises half a dozen large fragments, from the masters of Chartres, early thirteenth century to early sixteenth—among them a portion of one of the thirteenth-century stained-glass windows once in the choir of

Chartres Cathedral, with a representation of the martyrdom of St. George. Of original drawings by good masters there are about 2,500 sheets, most of them the gift of Mrs. Dan Fellows Platt from her late husband's famous collection. France and England are especially well represented.

In the Far Eastern field the Museum has about sixty Chinese paintings, selections from the Peterson Collection, given by William Bingham II, and the prolonged loan of about four hundred collected by the Rev. DuBois S. Morris, Class of '93. There are also a few good Chinese sculptures, Wei to the Sung periods. The bequest of Col. James A. Blair '03 brought some six hundred Chinese snuff bottles, mostly Kangshi to Chienlung, exhibiting besides examples in glass and hard stones, most of the types of the finest imperial porcelain. The art of Japan is represented by potteries, lacquers, and carving in wood and ivory, notably the large Morse collection of netsukes. The sword guard enlisted the enthusiasm of the Japanese metal worker, and here, due to gifts by Alexander Benson '94, Mr. and Mrs. C. Otto von Kienbusch, and Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., the Museum is rich. There are also a few well chosen Japanese color prints and several of their illustrated books, notably fine examples of Hokusai. Persian, Indo-Persian, and Rajput painting may be studied in a few examples of fine quality.

The print collection numbers over 5,000 sheets, representing the art from its beginnings in the fifteenth century to the present day. Most of the prints came as a bequest from Junius S. Morgan '88. His virtually complete series of Callots is incomparable for quality even in Paris. Goltzius, Hollar, and the minor Dutch and Flemish printmakers of the seventeenth century are available in superior impressions.

There are something like 8,000 coins in the possession of the Museum. They cover the European field from the earliest coinage to the present day and there are groups of very rare Indian and Siamese coins. A gift of over 2,000 coins by Mrs. Dan Fellows Platt from her late husband's collection is a recent accession. It strengthens Greek and Roman series, adds many medieval and Renaissance pieces, and includes a few fine Italian medals, besides several of later date.

In the applied arts, the Dark Ages, Early Christian, and Barbarian, there is a large group of small but rare and significant objects. More important is the Trumbull-Prime collection of ceramics which covers very adequately the European field from 1700 to about 1850, and the Near Eastern and Italian fields reasonably well.

The present building, which is still unfinished, was designed and built by A. Page Brown in 1877. The collection has long outgrown its capacity. Pending a new and adequate building, about half of the collection has to be kept in storage. These objects are, however, accessible upon application to the Director.

79. McCORMICK HALL, the gift of Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick and her family in 1921, was designed by Cram and Ferguson and planned for the use of the School of Architecture on an endowment given by the Class of 1895. It houses the Department of Art and Archaeology (the School of Architecture, and the Section of Music). It contains, besides drafting rooms and offices, the Marquand Library of over 50,000 volumes on the History of Art, the Barr Ferree Collection, chiefly on medieval French art, a collection of about 80,000 photographs and slides of art monuments and a record lending library in the Section of Music. In the office of the director is a fireplace in memory of the late Professor Howard Crosby Butler (Class of 1892), director of the Princeton Expeditions to Syria, and founder and first director of the School of Architecture. Over the fireplace is a portrait of Professor Butler by his uncle, George Bernard Butler. The offices of the Index of Christian Art are also in McCormick Hall. In the Library is a tablet in memory of Professor Marquand (Class of 1874) bearing a portrait relief in bronze, by John Flanagan.

80. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Opposite the Chapel is the University Library composed of the Chancellor Green Library designed by William A. Potter, erected in 1873 in memory of Chancellor Henry Woodhull Green (Class of 1820) of New Jersey, through the generosity of John C. Green, and the Pyne

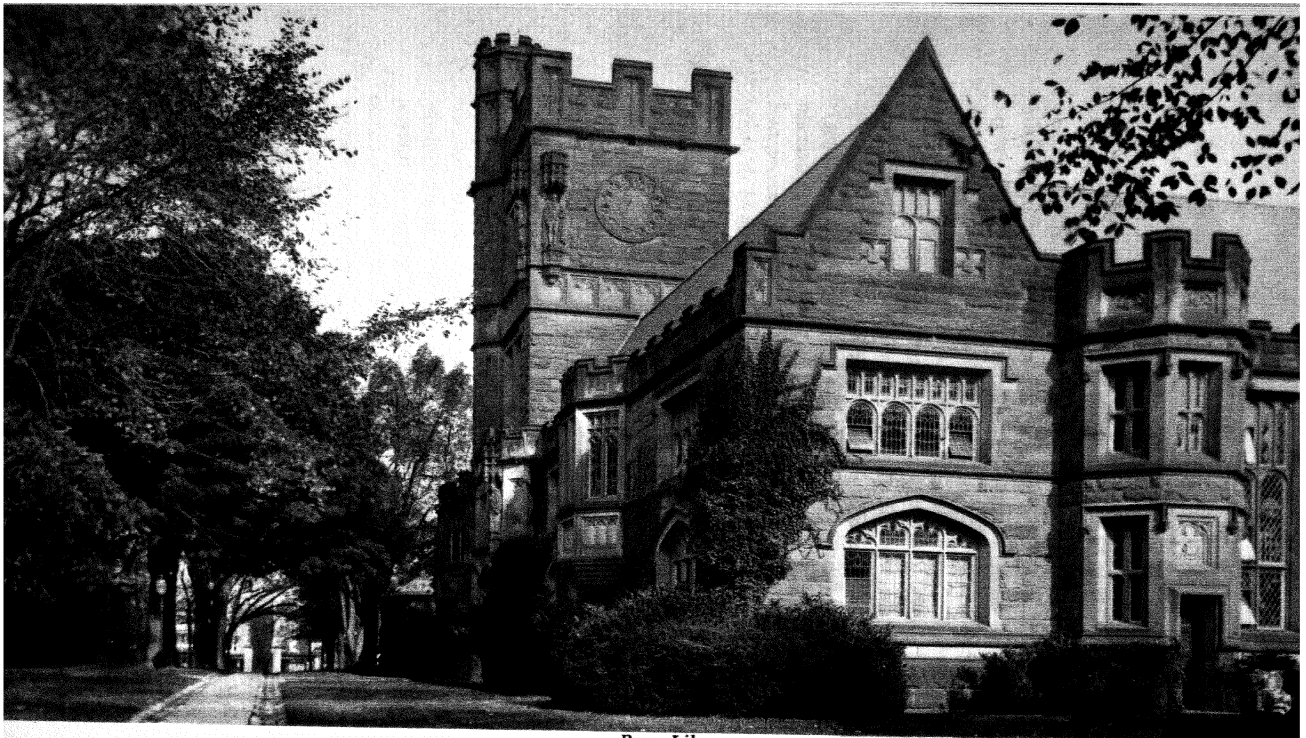
Library, a sesquicentennial gift of Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne, erected in 1897.

The Chancellor Green Library which was the first separate library building owned by the University is now the general reading room containing the main collection of reference books, together with the current numbers of about 700 periodicals. The marble busts are President Witherspoon (presented by the Class of 1876), President McCosh (presented by the Class of 1873), Henry W. Green, the chancellor, President Maclean, Class of 1816, and Charles Hodge, Class of 1815. Behind the staircase leading to the gallery is the Charles E. Green Memorial Alcove, in memory of Charles E. Green (Class of 1860), son of the chancellor and a trustee of the University for many years and, as administrator of the John C. Green Estate, one of the University's most generous and consistent benefactors. The Trustees Room, at the west end of the Chancellor Green Library is the meeting room of the board of trustees. The oak panelings and decorations (Ralph Adams Cram, architect) are a further memorial of John C. and Charles E. Green. Portraits of both hang in this room. Charles E. Green by Dantzig is over the door and John C. Green by Huntington is over the fireplace. In the entrance hall is the head of the Saint-Gaudens statue of President McCosh which used to stand in Marquand Chapel. The rest of the statue was destroyed by the fire. The head was mounted on a small marble block by R. Tait McKenzie and Louis Milione with the inscription: "When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." (Isaiah, xliii, 2.)

The Pyne Library, south of the Chancellor Green Library, in the form of a hollow square, houses the main collection in two stack buildings, administration and cataloguing rooms, repair and photo-duplication rooms, seminary rooms for research, reserve book reading room and the Treasure Room, where portions of the Library's special collections may be seen. A complete list of these collections may be found in the University Catalogue, but some of them may be mentioned here.

Governor Belcher of New Jersey was the first benefactor of

the Library, his original gift comprising 474 volumes of which a few still remain, although fire in 1802 destroyed most of the books acquired before that time. From this nucleus, various special collections have been built up along with the general development of the Library. In literature, ranging from ancient to modern times, are the David Paton (Class of 1874) collection in Egyptology and Assyriology; the Garrett collection of manuscripts in some twenty-five different languages, a collection which includes over 9,000 Arabic manuscripts, one of the three finest collections of Gothic illuminated books in this country, important Byzantine illuminated manuscripts, and many unpublished papyri—the gift of Robert Garrett (Class of 1897); the Morgan Collection of Virgils presented by Junius Spencer Morgan (Class of 1888); the Patterson collection of handsomely bound editions of Horace, the gift of Robert W. Patterson (Class of 1876); the Le Brun Collection of Montaigne and Rabelais; the Blau Memorial Collection (established in memory of Professor Max Blau of the German department) of Modern German literature; the William Seymour Theater Collection, which came to Princeton through the generosity of the heirs of the well-known actor and manager, comprising thousands of plays, prompt-books, playbills, photographs and books of theatrical criticism and history of the stage; the Hutton Memorial Collection (over 800 association books, autographed portraits, paintings, letters, playbills, etc.) from the library of the late Laurence Hutton (hon. A.M. 1897); the Kenneth McKenzie Fable Collection, presented in 1944 to the Library by Professor McKenzie, until recently a member of the modern language department. Special collections of interest to historians are the collection of Cuneiform Tablets (1,100 items); the Montagnier collection on Swiss history; the Weaver Collection on the French Revolution, which is the gift of James H. McGraw; the Ivy Lee Russian Collection; the Pierson Civil War Collection; the European War Collection (covering the First World War) which includes the important Barr Ferree, Garrett, Lytle, Robertson, Strong, Taber, Van Vorst, and Wanamaker gifts. History sources are further augmented by two collections on deposit in the Library: the Archives of Eu-



Pyne Library

gène de Beauharnais, comprising some 34,000 documents relating to the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy, deposited by André de Coppet, and about 6,000 documents dated in Central Italy from the tenth to the eighteenth century, deposited by the late John H. Scheide (Class of 1896).

In the field of economics and politics are the Benjamin Strong Collection of Foreign Public Finance, made possible by gifts from Governor Benjamin Strong (hon. A.M. 1918) and his family, which covers the budgets, expenditures, taxation, etc., of innumerable foreign countries, as illustrated by reports of their ministers of finance, statistical publications and national bank reports; the Mrs. J. O. H. Pitney Collection on International Law and Diplomacy; and the Pliny Fisk Statistical Library, gift of Pliny Fisk (Class of 1881), an exceptionally comprehensive collection in the field of American corporation and government finance, containing, in addition to several thousand volumes, some 87,000 circulars and 128,000 newspaper clippings, together with complete sets of railroad mortgages for all railroads in the United States where the mortgages exceed $500,000, railroad reports dating back to 1828, and hundreds of similar documents.

The Industrial Relations Section, founded in 1922 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and later endowed by him and others, collects books, pamphlets, reports, periodicals and other documents growing out of the relations of employers and employees and, in particular, the publications of labor organizations and industrial corporations, and publications having to do with governmental action in industry. The Section is widely consulted not only by University students and professors, but by employers and representatives of labor. An active program of publication is carried forward.

The Princeton Collection of about 10,000 volumes of Princetoniana includes the collection presented by Colonel William Libbey (Class of 1877) and is augmented by the autograph manuscript collections formed by M. Taylor Pyne (Class of 1877) and Bayard Henry (Class of 1876). The complete records of Whig and Clio Halls (records, daybooks, journals, etc.) were added to the collection in 1943-1944.

Other unusual collections in the Library are the Woodrow Wilson Collection; the Laurence Hutton Collection of Death Masks (over 80 masks—life and death) presented by Laurence Hutton (hon. A.M. 1897) and described in his book *Portraits in Plaster* which gives in detail the curious history of this largest single collection of its kind; the Meirs Collection of Cruikshankiana, presented by R. W. Meirs (Class of 1888) and probably the most complete of its kind, containing about 900 volumes and nearly 700 broadsides, original drawings, paintings and autograph letters by or relating to the artist, George Cruikshank; and the Thomas Rowlandson Collection.

The very fine collection of books on the history of sport presented by Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, lost in the fire which destroyed the Gymnasium in the spring of 1944, is being replaced as nearly as possible.

The Archives of American Letters contain many typescripts and manuscripts of such authors as Eugene O'Neill, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Archibald MacLeish, James Boyd, H. L. Mencken, and Hart Crane.

Current literature, biography and history of the more popular type are kept up to date by the William Boulton Dixon (Class of 1915) Fund, endowed by his family. These books are kept in the Chancellor Green Reading Room, where they are shelved, until a year after purchase, under a commemorative plaque at the left of the entrance. During this period they are loaned as 7-day books.

The University Library contains about 1,000,000 volumes. In normal times the Library is open during the term on weekdays from 8 A.M. until midnight, and on Sundays from 2 P.M. until midnight; in vacation, it is open from 8 A.M. until 5 P.M.

The statues on the Library Tower, by J. Massey Rhind, should be noticed: above and front, James Madison, Class of 1771, President of the United States, and at the side, Oliver Ellsworth, Class of 1766, Chief Justice of the United States; below are Presidents Witherspoon (left) and McCosh (right). On the south side of the tower is a large sun dial with the motto *Pereunt et imputantur* ("The hours pass but are taken into account"). In the arch is a bronze tablet to the memory of

Algernon B. Roberts, of the Class of 1896; another in memory of Walter A. Wyckoff, Class of 1888, a humanitarian and a pioneer student of industrial relations; and one in memory of David Paton, Class of 1874, the Egyptologist, whose study was in the Library Tower and who bequeathed his collections to the University.

"Forty Mercer Street," maintained in a separate building at that address through the generosity of the Friends of the Princeton Library, houses the collection of Elmer Adler, Research Associate in the Graphic Arts, on the staff of the University Library. The collection consists of over 4,000 prints together with a reference library of about 8,000 books dealing with the art of the book and the graphic arts in general.

Also of interest is the Gest Oriental Library which is administered by the Princeton University Library. This collection, purchased by the Institute for Advanced Study with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation, consists of about 133,000 volumes mostly in Chinese, of great value in the development of Far Eastern studies. The Gest Collection is housed outside of the main Library building; visitors can receive directions at the circulation desk.

NEW LIBRARY. As this book goes to press, plans are being completed for the Harvey S. Firestone Library, to be erected at a cost of $3,500,000 between the Chapel and Nassau Street. The architects are R. B. O'Connor and W. H. Kilham, Jr.

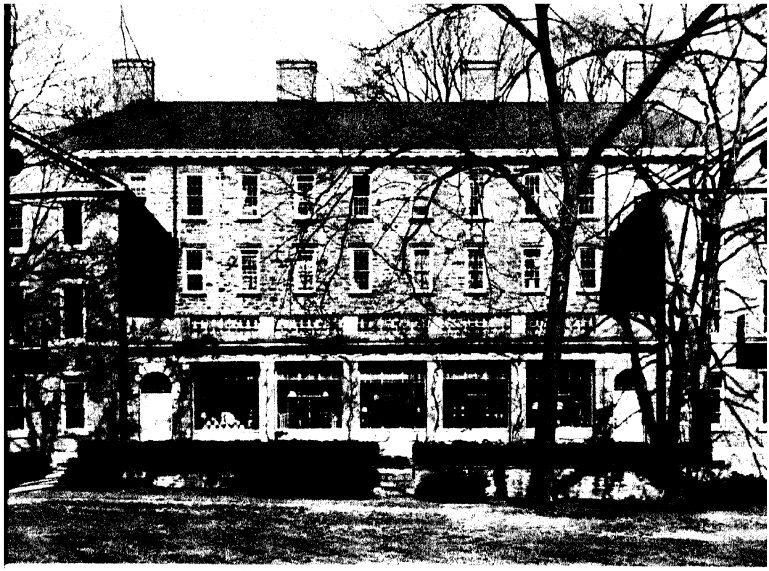
81. CANNON GREEN. Leaving the Library by the west entrance, one faces the central quadrangle of the campus, formed by the Library (on the site of East College), the two Halls, West College and the rear of Nassau Hall. This is the plan laid out by Professor Joseph Henry; but long before his day the area had been the students' playground. Here in the eighteenth century they pitched quoits and played what was called "baste ball" or "prison baste," and also ground hockey, a game forbidden by the trustees as "low and unbecoming gentlemen students," not to say downright dangerous, inasmuch as "it tends by accidents almost unavoidable in that play to disfiguring and



The Cannon Green at the rear of Nassau Hall

maiming those who engage in it." Football, a sort of glorified soccer, was played here in the 'forties, 'fifties, and 'sixties when the whole college used to line up, A to M *vs.* N to Z; the goals were East and West College, the side kicking to the wall scoring a point. The glorious battles of that era must have closely resembled the School-house Match in the immortal fifth chapter of *Tom Brown's School Days.* It is recorded that a freshman once kicked a football from the cannon clear over West College, which was more of a feat than tossing lacrosse balls over Witherspoon, a daily occurrence in lacrosse practice of the 'eighties and 'nineties, often detrimental to upper floor windows.

The Big Cannon in the center of the quadrangle is a Revolutionary relic which, after lying on the campus for many years, was taken to New Brunswick during the War of 1812 to defend the city from an expected enemy attack. It remained there



West College, with University Store on ground floor



Clio Hall

until 1836 when it was brought back to Princeton for a Fourth of July celebration. It was planted in its present position in 1840. Around it are held the Cannon Exercises of Commencement Week, championship bonfires and other celebrations. It used to be the scene of the freshman and sophomore "Cannon Rush." In 1918 the Student Army Training Corps used to parade here every afternoon at retreat.

The Little Cannon between the two Halls and behind the Franklin Murphy Flagstaff (given by Franklin Murphy, Jr., Class of 1895) is also Revolutionary and for many years was used as a corner-post at Nassau and Witherspoon Streets. It was from this corner with the cannon as a marker that the first formal survey of the town was made by John Bach McMaster, then an instructor in engineering at Princeton, but later an historian. Removed to the campus, the Little Cannon was the cause of the "Cannon War" with Rutgers in 1875 when it was taken to New Brunswick by Rutgers students under the mistaken impression that it was a lost cannon belonging to that town. After a retaliatory raid by Princeton students the respective faculties of the two institutions appointed a joint commission which settled the question amicably and finally. Behind the Little Cannon there used to be a German fieldpiece captured at Château-Thierry, in which sector during the First World War Princetonians were especially conspicuous; the gun was formally donated to the scrap-metal drive during the Second World War.

82. WEST COLLEGE, a dormitory built in 1836, probably from the plans of John Notman, but remodeled in 1925-1926 by Aymar Embury (Class of 1900), is a duplicate of East College which stood on the opposite side of the quadrangle until removed in 1897 to make room for the Pyne library building. The arcade was added at the time of remodeling. The University Store, a cooperative, occupies the ground floor.

83. THE HALLS. The present marble buildings of the Halls (east, the American Whig Society, west, the Cliosophic Society) date from 1893 (A. Page Brown, architect) and occupy the ap-

proximate sites of the wooden structures, similar in appearance, built in 1837, from designs of John Haviland of Philadelphia, copied from the temple on the Ilissus (the columns) and a temple on the Island of Teos (the rest of the buildings). Previously the societies occupied rooms in Nassau Hall, Stanhope Hall, and Philosophical Hall, successively. They are the oldest college literary societies in America, having had a continuous history of more than 180 years. Founded before the Revolution (about 1765) as the Well-Meaning and the Plain-Dealing Societies, the latter in 1769 changed its name to the American Whig Society, and in 1770 the Well-Meaning Society took the name of the Cliosophic Society. They were secret literary societies but with far wider scope than the later Greek fraternities which were banished from Princeton before the middle of the nineteenth century. Until recent years they exerted a most important influence on the campus, being the center of college rivalries and loyalties until the extraordinary growth and organization of present-day undergraduate extracurricular activities overshadowed their purely literary and forensic purposes. Among the founders of Clio Hall were William Paterson, Oliver Ellsworth, and Luther Martin; among those of Whig Hall were James Madison, Hugh Brackenridge and Philip Freneau. In 1929 the two Halls amalgamated their undergraduate sections with headquarters in the building of the American Whig Society, though each continues to maintain its identity.

In Whig Hall, the lounge rooms and private offices now contain a number of important portraits and other paintings. Among them are several excellent portraits by Thomas Sully, executed in the early nineteenth century for Clio Hall to honor undergraduate members of high academic standing.

From the central portion of the campus the most direct route to the Graduate College lies through Blair Arch to Pyne Hall, where one crosses University Place to College Road which is then followed past the campus of the Princeton Theological Seminary. The group of buildings comprising the Graduate College will be seen from the edge of the University golf links.



Graduate College from the south, Procter Hall at left, Pyne Tower center, Cleveland Tower right

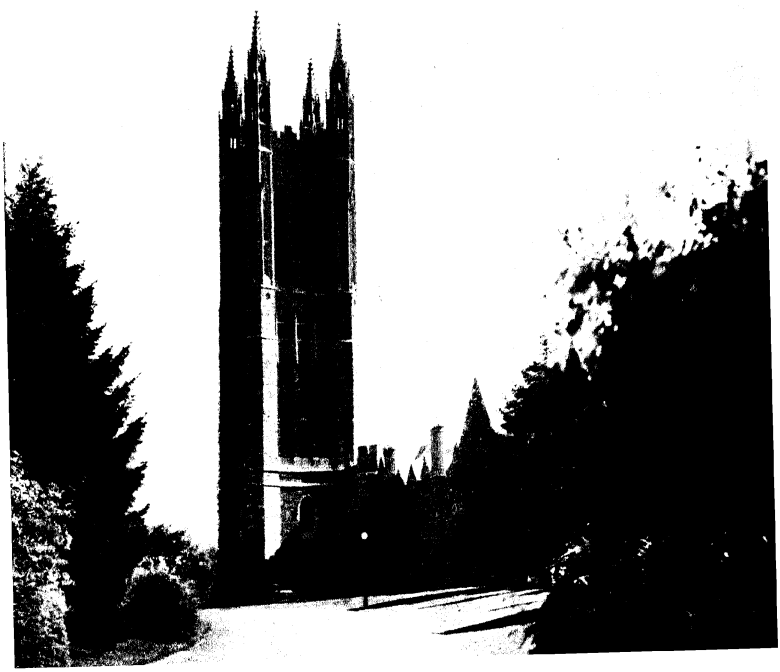
84. The Class of 1886 Golf Club House, passed on the left, was presented by that Class for the use of the University. The club occupying the building (and extending special privileges to members of the undergraduate body) is Springdale Golf Club, the name "Springdale" being borrowed from the old Stockton farm of which the links are a part.

85. The Graduate College. The paved walking-path through the shrubbery was planned by Professor Howard Crosby Butler and leads to the Graduate College and Princeton's "singing tower." The Graduate College is the residential feature of the Princeton Graduate School and was the first building in this country to be devoted to graduate-student residence, until then neglected. Here the majority of the Princeton graduate students have their rooms and take their meals. The buildings were dedicated in 1913 and stand on part of the terrain where occurred the closing phase of the Battle of Princeton. The architects of the Graduate College were Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson. At the time of the battle this whole region was farmland.

86. THOMSON COLLEGE. The group is formed chiefly around a central quadrangle called Thomson College, named for Senator John R. Thomson by his widow, Mrs. Josephine Thomson Swann of Princeton, part of whose estate was bequeathed by her to the Graduate College. This quadrangle was enlarged in 1926 through the generosity of William Cooper Procter (Class of 1883), trustee of the University.

87. CLEVELAND TOWER. Adjoining the main gate is the Cleveland Tower, 40 feet square and 173 feet high, also dedicated in 1913, with a Memorial Chamber in its base, where a bronze bust of President Cleveland by Rudulph Evans has been placed. On the arch is the inscription: "In remembrance of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. 'Public office is a public trust.' " The tower was erected by public sub-

Cleveland Tower of the Graduate College



scriptions of the people of the United States as a memorial to Cleveland. At the time of his death he was a resident of Princeton, a trustee of the University, and as chairman of the Trustees' Committee on the Graduate School was deeply interested in the planning and erection of the Graduate College. A turret stair leads to the top of the tower, from which the finest view in Princeton is obtained.

In the tower is hung the Class of 1892 Memorial Carillon, cast by Gillett and Johnson of Croydon, England, and presented in June 1927 by the Class of 1892 on the thirty-fifth anniversary of its graduation. The carillon was completely renovated, according to the old Flemish instruments, from 1941 to 1943 by Arthur L. Bigelow, former bell-master of the town of Louvain, Belgium. To the original bells, 14 trebles were added. They were designed, molded, turned, and tuned by Mr. Bigelow here on the Campus. The smallest bell is 7 inches in diameter and weighs 10 pounds; the largest bell (bourdon G) is 7 feet in diameter and weighs almost 6½ tons. The instrument now has 49 bells, with a range of over 4 octaves, and is chromatic throughout. The bells are usually played every Sunday at about 4 P.M., as well as on special occasions.

On the terrace of Thomson Quadrangle is a seated bronze statue of the late Dean Andrew Fleming West (Class of 1874), first Dean of the Graduate School and the creator of the Graduate College. The statue is by R. Tait McKenzie of Philadelphia and is the gift of William Cooper Procter. From the terrace the archway leads into the new quadrangle of Thomson College.

88. PYNE TOWER. At the southwest corner of Thomson Quadrangle is the Pyne Tower (named for the donor, M. Taylor Pyne, of the Class of 1877) which contains besides the apartment of the Master in Residence, the Vestibule connecting the Common Room with Procter Hall, the dining hall and chief public room of the Graduate College. The Vestibule contains a Memorial Window to the six students, former residents of the Graduate College, who gave their lives in the First World War. The window was designed by Charles J. Connick of

Boston following a general scheme laid down by the late Professor Howard Crosby Butler. The four lights of the window are filled with the figures of the four military saints of the chief European countries on whose soil American soldiers died. Below are the arms of these nations and above is the shield of the United States. The four figures are St. George for England, St. Maurice, patron of the House of Savoy, symbolizing United Italy, St. Joan of Arc for France, and St. Michael the Archangel, patron of the City of Brussels. The style of the glass is suggestive of the fourteenth century. The six golden stars in the upper part of the window recall the six names, carved in the stone at the side of the window, of the men whose death it commemorates. The inscription is by Dean West: *Hos pro patria grate morientes commemoramus condiscipuli* ("These who died for their country we their fellow students gratefully commemorate"). On the wall beside the fireplace is an inscription in memory of Professor Howard Crosby Butler, Class of 1892, the archaeologist, and first Master in Residence of the Graduate College. The Greek inscription is from an Early Christian tombstone discovered by him in Syria; its translation reads: "I sojourned well; I journeyed well; and well I lie at rest. Pray for me."

Opposite the fireplace is the portrait of Washington by Charles Willson Peale, owned originally by Joseph Wilson, one of Washington's aides and later U.S. Consul at Dublin, Ireland. Descending through his family in Ireland it was obtained by Charles A. Munn (Class of 1881), the widely known collector, and by him bequeathed to the University.

89. PROCTER HALL was erected by William Cooper Procter, Class of 1883, as a memorial to his parents. It is 36 by 108 feet. The great western Memorial Window over the high table is the work of Mr. and Mrs. William Willet, the artists of the chancel window of the West Point Chapel. The window represents the Light of the World illuminating the Seven Liberal Arts of Christian Learning. In the predella, or lower part, is the Child Jesus in the Temple, surrounded by members of the Sanhedrin, among whom may be noticed Nicodemus on His



Procter Hall

left, Joseph of Arimathea on His right, with the long beard, and Gamaliel studying a scroll of the law. Above the predella is the text from the Vulgate (Daniel xii.3): *Qui ad justitiam erudiunt multos quasi stellae in perpetuas aeternitates* ("They that instruct many in righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever").

The seven lancet windows above the predella contain the figures of Seven Liberal Arts–Dialectica (or Logic) in the center, on the right Rhetorica, Astronomica, Musica; on the left Grammatica, Geometrica, Arithmetica. At the base of each lancet is emblazoned a shield with a device appropriate to the art symbolized above it. The traceries above the lancets are filled with stars in a deep blue night sky. Cut in the stone below the Window is the text from the Vulgate (Matthew xxiii. 10): *Nec vocemini magistri quia magister vester unus est Christus* ("Neither be ye called masters, for One is your Master–even Christ"). The manner of treatment is the medieval, the artists having looked to the fourteenth century for their inspiration; only pure colors (about eight in number) are used; and these have been superimposed on one another without

paints or enamels; the glass is blown, and the coloring imperishable. The Window at sunset is unforgettable.

The Holy Grail Window, presented by Russell W. Moore (Class of 1883) as a memorial of his wife, was designed by Charles J. Connick of Boston. It depicts the Quest for and the final achievement of the Holy Grail as told by Sir Thomas Malory. The composition consists of three tiers of lancets (of six lancets each, in pairs). The lowest tier shows the first appearance of the Grail in Camelot, the beginning of the Quest, and the early incidents significant of the courage and devotion of the knights. The middle and upper tiers portray the quest of Sir Galahad and its consummation in the appearance of Our Lord with the Grail to Sir Galahad (upper center), Sir Bors (middle left center), Sir Perceval (middle right center), and others. The three good knights named are distinguished by halos in the middle and upper lancets, and their coats of arms appear on shields held by angels in the three large traceries at the extreme top of the window. From left to right in the bases of the lower lancets the knights are Sir Gareth, Sir Uwain,

Graduate College at dusk as seen from Princeton Inn



King Bagdemagus, Sir Gawaine, King Arthur, Sir Hector, Sir Galahad, Sir Launcelot, Sir Perceval, and Sir Bors, the knights on the left being those who, though courageous, did not persevere to the end, and those on the right being the knights who came under the immediate influence of the Holy Grail. The consummation of the Quest is introduced in the upper part of the center lancets of the middle tier by the figures of the Angel with the Spear and Joseph of Arimathea, First Bishop of Christendom. The knights on either side hold banners extending into the upper lancets. The figure of Our Lord holds aloft the Holy Grail. Angels of Light with candles stand on either side, while angels bearing the symbols of the Passion complete the composition. The traditional symbolism of color has been observed throughout, modified by the use of heraldry with its demands for pure colors and white. A bronze portrait plaque of William Cooper Procter, by R. Tait McKenzie, is on the west wall of the oriel window; it was the gift of the Class of 1883. Before the east wall of the oriel is a bronze head of the late Augustus Trowbridge, the second Dean of the Graduate School, by Enrico Licari.

The carving over the fireplace in Procter Hall is curious. Hidden in the foliage of the oak tree may be found lizards, squirrels, caterpillars, butterflies, a rabbit, etc., and of course a tiger. The motto over the fireplace, *Bonus intra melior exi* ("Enter good, leave better") was found in the vestibule of a fifth century Roman Christian house in North Africa. The portraits over the high table, from left to right, are of Moses Taylor Pyne (Class of 1877) by William Sartain, of Dean West by Cecilia Beaux, and of Grover Cleveland by William M. Paxton. The first pictures on each side below the dais are portraits of former Masters in Residence. The other pictures on the side walls are old paintings presented by Thomas S. Clarke (Class of 1882). Among them, on the south wall, is a fine Prometheus and the Eagle by the seventeenth-century Italian painter, Salvator Rosa.

The great Organ in the gallery of Procter Hall was the gift of the late Henry C. Frick, trustee of the University. The carved beams and rafters of the roof are of oak, chiefly from old ship

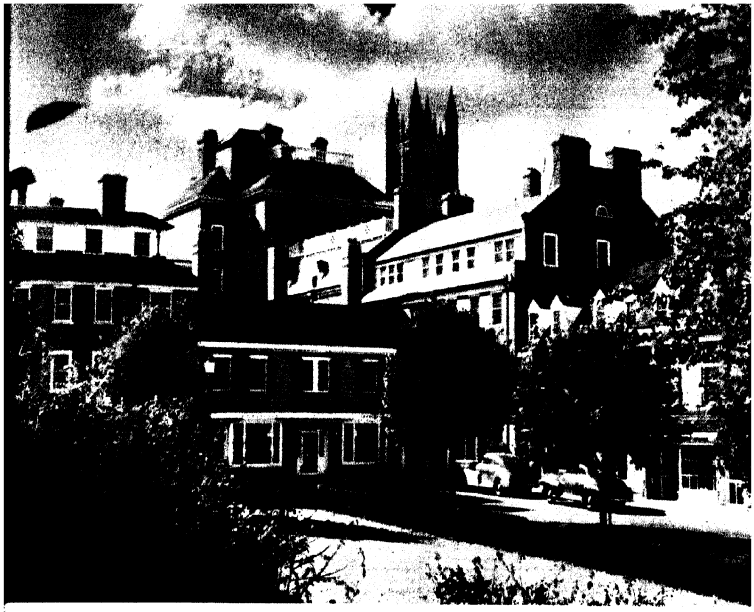
timbers, and help materially to give the Hall the illusion of age. The corbels end in humorous portrait heads. The paneling and screen are also of oak, and, with the delicate stone carving, repay close study. During the First World War the Graduate College was turned over to the Navy Department and was occupied by a Navy Pay Officers' School. Twenty-five years later it housed the Post Exchange School for Army officers.

90. WYMAN HOUSE (Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, architects), the residence of the Dean of the Graduate School, adjoins Procter Hall. The flintlock musket, powder horn and sword carried in the Battle of Princeton by the father of Isaac C. Wyman (Class of 1848), who bequeathed his estate to the Graduate College, are preserved in the vestibule of the house. The sword and musket were carried in the French and Indian War by Mr. Wyman's grandfather.

The Dean's Garden, under the shadow of the great tower, contains ivies from Haddon Hall, England, from the Martin Luther House at Wittenberg, and from Bemerton, the home of George Herbert. Set in the garden wall are window arches from University College, Oxford, of which Shelley was a member, and window bases from Christ's College, Cambridge, Milton's college, given by the Master of Christ's, Vice-Chancellor Shipley.

The Sundial in the garden was the gift of the Garden Club of America in memory of Mrs. Archibald Douglas Russell, and bears on its face the words *Sicut in coelo et in terra.*

The smaller house, behind Wyman House, was built for the late Dean Andrew F. West on his retirement.



Princeton Town

PALMER SQUARE 92 is the new business center of Princeton. The project, begun in 1936 when ground was broken for the first buildings, was named in honor of Edgar Palmer, Class of 1903, who conceived the idea and financed the development. The architect was Thomas Stapleton of New York. At the center of the square is the Nassau Tavern, which contains a number of the traditional relics of the "Old Nass," and is one of the two principal modern hotels in the town. Other features of the development are the Princeton Playhouse, the U.S. Post Office, and apartment buildings with rooms for shops along the street level. Each building differs from its neighbors in appearance and materials, giving a picture of diversity in architectural periods. The Playhouse, completed in 1937, was constructed with an "isophonic" ceiling according to principles developed by Dr. H. Lester Cooke of the University Department of Physics.

The bronze tiger in the park facing the First Presbyterian Church is by Charles Knight and memorializes Mr. Palmer. It was a gift of his classmates and friends.

92. THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Across Nassau Street from the entrance to Palmer Square is the First Presbyterian Church, of which the organization dates from 1755, although no step was taken toward erecting a building until 1762. Prior to this date the people of Princeton rented pews in the college chapel in Nassau Hall and heard Presidents Aaron Burr, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel Davies and Samuel Finley, who besides being presidents of the college, were also pastors of the local congregation. In 1762 the college loaned both money and land to the church for the purpose of erecting a building but the edifice was not completed until 1766. It stood on the present site but was placed parallel to the street. When Princeton was occupied by the British ten years later, troops were quartered in the church, a fireplace was built in it, a chimney was carried through the roof, and the pews and gallery were used for fuel. On the evacuation of the village by the enemy, the church was used by American troops and by the State Legislature, and it was not fully restored until after the close of the war. A striking feature of the old church was the canopy over the pulpit, presented by Dr. Witherspoon and consisting of "an ample drapery of dark-colored stuff . . . which was held in festoons by a large, gilded, radiating, star-shaped ornament." By arrangement with the church, the college Commencements were held here until 1896, when Alexander Hall was built. The most interesting was that of 1783 attended by General Washington, the Continental Congress, and important officials of the national government. In 1814, General Winfield Scott, commanding a body of troops on their way to the front, was a distinguished guest at the Commencement exercises and the recipient of marked honors. The church had been destroyed by fire the year before and had been rebuilt in haste, but in the present situation, at right angles to the street. It was burned down a second time in 1835. The edifice as it now is, except for certain modern alterations and improvements, notably those carried out in 1922 by Taber

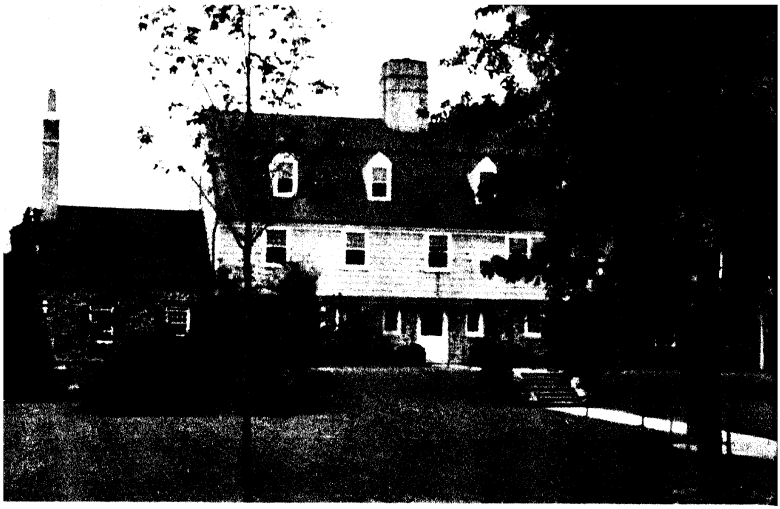
Scars, the New York architect, dates structurally from the ensuing restoration by Charles Steadman in 1836-1837. The gallery and pulpit of that time were designed by Albert Baldwin Dod, then professor of mathematics.

93. THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH stands at the corner of Nassau and Chambers Streets. It was organized in 1847 at what is today the double residence 190-192 Nassau Street. In 1868 the new site was obtained and the present church erected; it still lacks the steeple planned for it by its architect.

94. COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD. A short distance down Chambers Street is the office of the College Entrance Examination Board. Further along the same street are the headquarters of the American Institute of Public Opinion, popularly known as the Gallup Poll.

95. THE PRINCETON BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, founded in 1834 and the oldest bank in Princeton, is at 14 Nassau Street, opposite the head of University Place. Its first home was the house at 2 Nassau Street which was built for it by Charles Steadman in 1834 or 1835; its present building was erected in 1896.

96. WORLD WAR MEMORIAL. Where Nassau becomes Stockton Street and where the confluence of University Place, Mercer Street, and Bayard Lane divides pedestrians into the quick or the dead (as President Patton remarked years ago of Broadway, New York, at 23rd Street), is a little park, a quiet backwater beside the rushing stream of traffic. Here is the borough's charmingly simple War Memorial, designed by Harvey Wiley Corbett of New York, and erected in 1925 by popular subscription under the auspices of the Princeton Chamber of Commerce and the advisory council of the Borough Architectural Improvement Society. It consists of a semicircular high-backed stone bench, or exedra, resting on a circular stone platform. A young elm at the southeast end of the walk leading to the memorial replaces one planted in 1916 by President Woodrow



Nassau Tavern

Wilson in honor of Lincoln. Another elm close by was planted on the same occasion by Governor Fielder of New Jersey in honor of President Wilson.

97. TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, organized in 1833, is a few rods west on Stockton Street. The structure (R. M. Upjohn, architect) dates from 1868, replacing one of Greek temple design erected in 1833 by Charles Steadman. In 1914-1915 it was enlarged by a stone choir and sanctuary designed by Ralph Adams Cram, the gift of George A. Armour of Princeton, as a memorial to the Very Reverend Dr. Alfred B. Baker, for sixty-two years rector and rector emeritus of Trinity Church. The door into the ladychapel in the north transept is a public memorial to Dr. Baker, erected in 1931. In the ladychapel is an altar-piece by Sister Veronica, of the Sisterhood of St. Mary. The glass above it was formerly in the choir. The north transept window is in memory of Mrs. Emily Charlotte Cuyler, daughter of James Potter of Princeton. The south transept window is a memorial to Mrs. Alice (J. Dundas) Lippincott, daughter of Thomas F. Potter and donor of the Potter Memorial Parish House. The west window is in memory of Mrs.

Caspar Wistar Hodge of Princeton; the baptistry window is a memorial to Mrs. Maria L. Fairchild. Trinity Tower holds a chime of ten memorial bells which strike the Westminster quarters during the day, and are played on Sundays before service. An enclosed cloister leads from the south transept into the Sunday School building and the Potter Memorial Parish House. The school building was erected in 1845 chiefly from the gift of James Potter. The Parish House (Baker and Dallett of Philadelphia, architects), erected in 1894-1895 through the generosity of Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, occupies the site of the residence of the Reverend Dr. Archibald Alexander, first professor in Princeton Theological Seminary. A tablet to Mrs. Lippincott's memory is in the building and her portrait hangs in the main room. Behind the Parish House, sheltered by the chancel wall of the church, is the little graveyard of the Potter family set aside in 1846, the last private burial ground in Princeton.

The brownstone building on the opposite corner of the church close is Ivy Hall, now owned by Trinity Church and used as a choir-room and the residence of the organist and

First Presbyterian Church



choirmaster. It was built in 1847 at the expense of Judge Richard S. Field of Princeton for the short-lived Law School of the college, in which he was professor. Its architect was John Notman of Philadelphia, and of it the Reverend Dr. Samuel Miller of the Seminary, speaking unprofessionally, ventured to remark that to worship it would be no sin, inasmuch as it resembled nothing in heaven above, or the earth beneath, or the water under the earth. On the discontinuance of the Law School in 1855, the building became the local office of the Camden and Amboy Joint Companies, owners of the railroad (opened in 1839) and the Delaware and Raritan Canal (opened in 1834). In 1867 the railroad was taken from the canal bank and straightened, and the three-mile branch line to Princeton was constructed from the Junction, at that time and even later known as "Bear Swamp." In 1871, on the lease of the Camden and Amboy Line to the Pennsylvania Railroad, Ivy Hall passed into private hands and received its present name. A decade later the first Princeton upperclass club (in the modern sense of the term), the Ivy Club, rented the building and appropriated the name; subsequently the building housed the Ivy Hall Library.

Trinity Rectory is on Stockton Street at the east entrance to the church close, and was built in 1843, the gift of John Potter, and probably one of Charles Steadman's constructions. Rebuilt in 1866 after a fire, it was enlarged in 1929.

98. MISS FINE'S SCHOOL. Opposite Trinity Church on Stockton Street is the former Princeton Inn, opened in 1893 but since 1918 Miss Fine's School for Girls (founded 1899), on land which was part of the "Morven" estate.

99. THE PRINCETON BATTLE MONUMENT is close by. Its architectural design was by Thomas Hastings; the sculptor was Frederick MacMonnies. This gigantic limestone group is twenty-six feet high against a fifty-foot architectural screen with low terrace and steps. The vigorous treatment of the sculptor's design, which is frankly inspired by Rude's Bellona relief on the Arc de Triomphe at Paris, is best studied in an early morn-

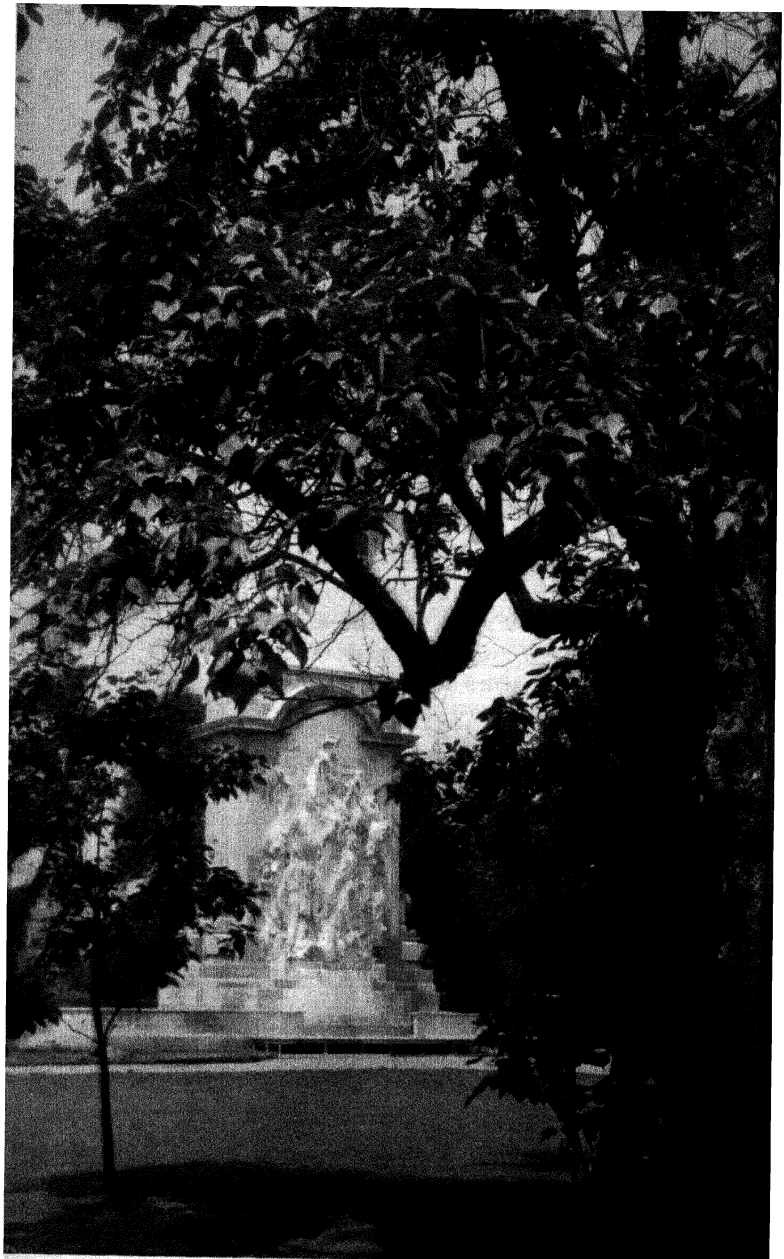
ing light. The group represents Washington on horseback sternly refusing defeat at the Battle of Princeton, and inspiring his tired troops to final victory. The female figure is young Liberty urging the soldiers forward. To the right is a drummer-boy shivering with the cold; to the left is General Mercer, mortally wounded. One or two of the heads are portraits. Below in very low relief are cannon and other trophies, a large inscription "Liberty or Death," and a smaller inscription "Princeton January 3, 1777." The narrow ends of the screen are carved with coats of arms, Princeton and New Jersey occupying the positions of honor. On the back of the screen is the following inscription written by Dean West:

HERE MEMORY LINGERS
TO RECALL
THE GUIDING MIND
WHOSE DARING PLAN
OUTFLANKED THE FOE
AND TURNED DISMAY TO HOPE
WHEN WASHINGTON
WITH SWIFT RESOLVE
MARCHED THROUGH THE NIGHT
TO FIGHT AT DAWN
AND VENTURE ALL
IN ONE VICTORIOUS BATTLE
FOR OUR FREEDOM

SAECULA PRAETERUNT RAPIMUR NOS ULTRO
MORANTES ADSIS TU PATRIAE SAECULA
QUI DIRIGIS

[The ages pass away. We too, yet lingering, are hurried on. O Thou who guidest the ages, guard our Land.]

The Battle Monument was the result of seventy-five years of effort and of change in plans, brought to a culmination principally by the energy of Professor Allan Marquand and Bayard Stockton of Princeton, and finally made possible by Federal and State appropriations and private contributions. For twenty



Princeton Battle Monument



Morven, the Stockton House

years, beginning in 1887, the Princeton Battle Monument Association under the leadership of Professor Henry Clay Cameron had pressed the idea and laid the groundwork for the active money-raising. The monument was finally unveiled on June 9, 1922, by President Harding, with colorful ceremonies. A small book, *The Princeton Battle Monument,* published by Princeton University Press, includes a study of the Battle by Professor Thomas J. Wertenbaker.

100. MORVEN. West of the monument, in a gracious setting of lawn and trees, is Princeton's most historic mansion, "Morven," the home of the Stockton family since Richard, the English Quaker who came to Princeton in 1696, purchased the land from William Penn in 1701. He built the main portion of the house between 1701 and his death in 1709. Until then he lived in the stone house on Edgehill Street, to be noticed later. He devised the property (500 acres) to his son John, father of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence. The name dates

from the time of Richard the Signer (Princeton, Class of 1748) whose wife, Annis Boudinot, is said to have taken it from the poems of Ossian. The plantation seems to have had no name prior to her occupancy (1757) and it would have been quite in keeping with the tastes of the family for Mrs. Stockton to have owned a copy of the first edition (1760-1762) of the Ossianic poems.

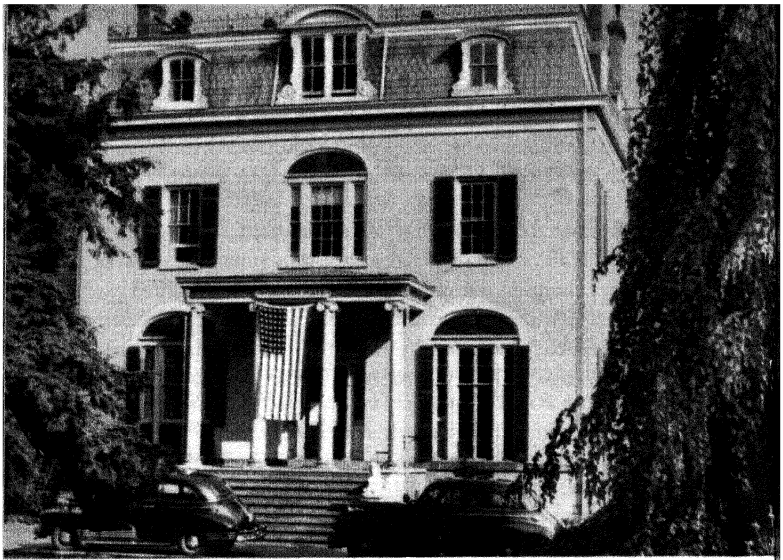
Stockton improved the plantation extensively. The row of catalpas extending on the street line to the corner of Library Place and most, if not all, of the trees on the property were set out by him. From England in 1766 he sent home boxes of roots and bulbs for Mrs. Stockton's "sweet little flower garden," as he called it, and together they made "Morven" one of the most charming residences in the colony, no less famous for the beauty of its grounds than for the hospitality of its owners. Enlarged by later generations the house has nevertheless retained its colonial character. The brick slave-quarters are still to be seen in the rear, but no traces of the old garden are left.

When the British occupied Princeton in 1776 "Morven" was for a time the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis. The house and property suffered in the general plundering of the neighborhood. Brilliant though the social history of the house has ever been, it possibly never had a more interesting period than when the Continental Congress was at Princeton in the summer and autumn of 1783 and Elias Boudinot, president of Congress (a Princeton boy, and brother of Mrs. Stockton), for a while made "Morven" his official residence, with the result that it entertained a succession of distinguished guests. A particularly memorable state dinner was served on the Fourth of July in 1783 when the entire Congress was present. General Washington was a warm friend of Mrs. Stockton and among his papers are several specimens of her skill at verse writing, addressed to him, with copies of his acknowledgments. Thomas Jefferson, too, must have been a guest there more than once in 1783 when he took his seat in Congress. Like Mrs. Stockton he was an Ossian enthusiast, spending, it may be recalled, an enjoyable night with the Marquis de Chastellux at "Monticello" over a volume of the poems and a bowl of punch.

In 1944 "Morven" was purchased by Walter E. Edge, Governor of New Jersey. He has announced that when he retires from the governorship he will present the property to the state for use as an executive mansion or as an historic shrine.

101. THOMSON HALL. The estate opposite "Morven" is Thomson Hall, formerly "Belgarde," the residence of Mrs. Josephine Thomson Swann of Princeton, who bequeathed the property to the borough as a town hall and park. The house was built shortly after 1825 by Richard Stockton, the "Duke," for his daughter Annis, on her marriage to Senator John R. Thomson, of New Jersey. It was enlarged and its grounds laid out afresh on the latter's marriage to Miss Josephine Ward, who later became Mrs. Swann and eventually named the estate after her first husband, the senator. The house contains an auditorium and the executive offices of the borough. Among the paintings left by Mrs. Swann is a fine portrait by John Singleton Copley of Elkanah Watson, painted in London in 1782. Watson, an American merchant and distant relative of Copley, tells in his autobiography how, when the portrait was finished, he had gone with Copley to hear the speech of King George III acknowledging the United States as an independent nation, and how Copley had then returned to his studio to paint an American flag on the ship in the background—"the first American flag hoisted in old England," wrote Watson proudly. In front of Thomson Hall may be seen the ship's bell of the U.S.S. *Princeton*, the first screw-propelled steam war vessel ever built. Designed by Ericsson, under the patronage of Captain (later Commodore) Robert F. Stockton of Princeton, the ship was named in the latter's honor after his home town. In February 1844, on the Potomac River, one of her guns, the "Peacemaker," then the largest piece of ordnance afloat, throwing a shell of 225 pounds, burst, killing several distinguished guests, among them the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy.

Just within the grounds of Thomson Hall is Rose Cottage —so known at least as early as 1803 when it was the home of Mrs. Robert Field, daughter of Richard Stockton, the Signer.



Thomson Hall



Thanet Lodge, the "Libbey House"

Its rose gardens have long since gone. From 1919 to 1930 it was occupied by the Present Day Club.

Returning now to Bayard Lane, formerly called Paterson Street in honor of Justice William Paterson who was a Princeton lad, on the northeast corner we find the house erected in 1825 (Charles Steadman, architect and builder) by John Potter, merchant prince of Charleston, South Carolina, for his daughter Maria who had married Commodore Robert F. Stockton (then a lieutenant). The Commodore lived here until, on the death of his father, Richard the "Duke," he moved into "Morven." Following 1923 it was the home of Edgar Palmer.

102. PEACOCK INN is the second house on the left hand side of Bayard Lane, an old and much altered residence moved from Nassau Street (approximately where Madison Hall begins) to make room for University Hotel (afterwards known as University Hall), which itself was removed to make room for Madison Hall. When on Nassau Street, the house was the eighteenth century home of Jonathan Deare, a prominent Princeton patriot, member of the New Jersey Provincial Congress and subsequently of the State Legislature.

103. THANET LODGE. After removal to Bayard Lane, Peacock Inn was occupied by the late Colonel William Libbey of Princeton until the erection of "Thanet Lodge," his large stone mansion diagonally across the street, in the residence park Greenholm. This park was formerly a playing field used by the college. The last house on the right in Greenholm was moved in 1913 to this spot from Nassau Street near the location of Holder Tower. While on Nassau Street it was the home of Andrew Hunter, chaplain in the Revolution, and later of Professor Arnold Guyot.

104. AVALON, after 1899 the home of Henry van Dyke, lies north of "Thanet Lodge." Part of the house dates from the eighteenth century, so it is believed, at that time being owned by Dr. Edmund Bainbridge (uncle of Commodore Bainbridge) from whom it was bought by Mrs. Anne Morgan Gibbes. She

named it "Peaceful Retreat," after the Gibbes plantation at John's Island on the Ashley River, near Charleston. In 1806 she sold it to Samuel Bayard who called it "Belle Vue." It was then bought by Professor John Torrey, the distinguished botanist, who was a member of the Princeton Faculty from 1830 to 1854.

105. WESTLAND. Across from "Avalon" is "Westland," residence of President Grover Cleveland, who died there in 1908. The house was built in 1854 by Commodore Stockton for his daughter, Mrs. William A. Dod. It was renamed by Cleveland in honor of his friend, Dean West. Next to "Avalon" is "Merwick," formerly residence of the late Professor George L. Raymond, and afterwards used by the Graduate School of the University as a residential building, being Princeton's original Graduate College. "Stanworth," further down the hill on the same side, was the Princeton home of the historian, the late Professor William M. Sloane. Inside the gate of "Stanworth" is said to be the common grave of Hessian soldiers killed in the Battle of Princeton in 1777.

106. WILSON RESIDENCE. The street turning to the left below "Westland" is Cleveland Lane, No. 25 of which was the residence of Woodrow Wilson while he was Governor of New Jersey and when he was elected President of the United States. It was built for the artist Parker Mann and after Wilson's occupancy was owned by the author and publicist, Charles Richard Williams. Wilson's residences while a professor in the University were at 72 and 82 Library Place; and while President of the University, at "Prospect." His legal voting residence while President of the United States was the apartment of his brother-in-law, Professor Stockton Axson, in the Hendrickson House at 10 Nassau Street, which, however, he had never occupied. No. 20 Cleveland Lane was the "Morven" farmhouse a century ago when the entire neighborhood was still part of the "Morven" estate. The house was much altered and enlarged about 1895. Another former "Morven" dependency is the small brick house at the corner of Boudinot and Morven Streets.

106. WILSON RESIDENCE

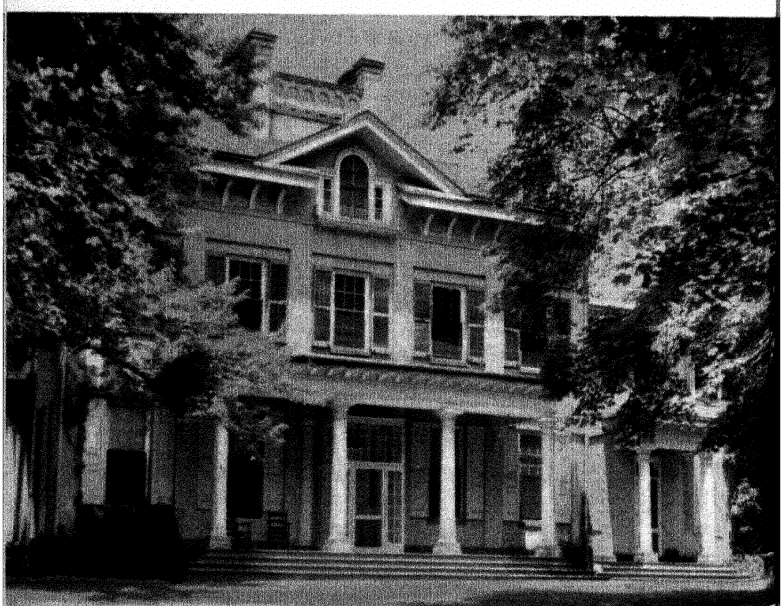
Originally a gardener's dwelling and probably older than the farmhouse, it was remodeled in the late 'nineties for Professor Walter A. Wyckoff.

Library Place extended originally only from Mercer to Stockton and was called Steadman Street, after Charles Steadman, the Princeton architect-builder of the first half of the nineteenth century, already mentioned, who laid out the street in 1831 and erected most of the older houses in its vicinity. When Steadman Street was extended across Stockton in the 1880's and the section between it and Bayard Lane was developed (including Boudinot Street and Hodge Road), its name was changed to Library Place, the two Seminary library buildings being on its east side. The opening of this section in the early 1890's was the chief local real estate development of the period and heralded the transformation of the village of Princeton following the sesquicentennial celebration in 1896 of the founding of the college. The simple qualities of Steadman's Greek revival work have been obscured by the houses built later in this neighborhood and only in recent years have his houses regained attention. One marked characteristic, however, of this whole western end of the town has developed true to ancient tradition. Already in 1748 Professor Kalm, the Swedish visitor previously quoted, commented on the gardens and pastures between the houses at Princeton; and fifty years later, writing of the little village as he saw it one October afternoon, the Duke of La Rochefoucauld de Liancourt recorded in his notebook the fact that "almost all of these [houses] are surrounded with beautiful shrubbery"—an impression still left on the visitor who has leisure enough to appreciate the wealth of foliage and flowering shrubs and the fine old trees that speak of earlier ownerships and give this part of Princeton its intimate beauty.

No. 240 Library Place used to stand in its own grounds at the foot of University Place and, facing south, closed that street; it was moved in 1917 when the present railroad station was built in place of the one that stood in the area at the foot of Blair Tower on the campus. When on University Place the house was long known as "The Monastery," a name suggested by the late President McCosh who had referred to it as an



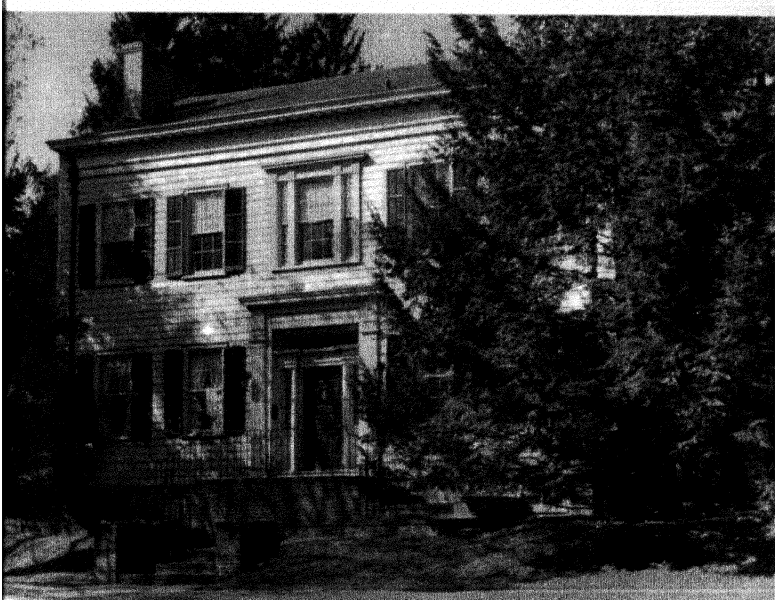
Avalon, Henry van Dyke's House



Westland, Grover Cleveland's House



Woodrow Wilson's House at 25 Cleveland Lane



Woodrow Wilson's House at 72 Library Place

"epicurean monastery" because it was occupied by a small but very hospitable group of young unmarried professors. No. 144 also formerly stood on University Place, approximately where Hamilton Hall now abuts upon the street; there it was occupied by the Cottage Club. It was moved to its present location in 1908 (see § 19 above).

107. No. 72 LIBRARY PLACE. On joining the Princeton faculty in 1889 Woodrow Wilson lived at 72 Library Place. This house has an admirable door with an enchanting window over it and a charmingly ornamented band under the eaves, as well as excellent interior woodwork, which make it one of Charles Steadman's most successful achievements. It was built in 1836 for Professor John Breckinridge of the Princeton Theological Seminary and was called the "Ridge." It was next occupied by Professor James W. Alexander, who frequently alluded to its garden in his *Familiar Letters*. A later occupant added incongruous porches which were removed in the restorations carried out by Rolf Bauhan in 1931. The approach to the house, with the brick steps and terrace and the graceful iron railing, is new construction based on Charleston inspiration. For over sixty years the house was No. 3 Steadman Street and stood south of the First Presbyterian Church parsonage (now 26 Library Place); but in 1889 it was transferred to its present location for Wilson's use and renumbered. Here he lived until 1896 when he took possession of his new home, then next door but now two doors away. Professor Theodore W. Hunt, who served the University under five administrations, followed him, residing here until his death in 1930.

Having now reached Stockton Street again, one should note the superb catalpas forming the end of the long row planted at "Morven." The red brick houses on the southeast corner of Library Place and Stockton are Seminary Faculty houses. On the southwest corner (No. 72 Stockton) is the home of the Present Day Club, organized in 1898 as a "center of thought and action among the women of Princeton." This delightful house was built about 1831 by Steadman and in 1930 was restored and enlarged for the club by Rolf W. Bauhan. The auditorium

in the rear beside the smaller rear extension was added at that time. We now proceed west along Stockton Street to follow what is known as the "Big Triangle" (Stockton, the Quaker Road at Stony Brook, and the Trenton Turnpike back to Mercer), as distinguished from the "Little Triangle" (Stockton, Lover's Lane and Mercer) referred to in the popular campus "Triangle Song" written long ago by Henry van Dyke and reminiscent of bygone wilder undergraduate days:

> Well the old Triangle knew the music of our tread,
> How the peaceful Seminole would tremble in his bed,
> How the gates were left unhinged, the lamps without a head,
> While we were marching through Princeton!

"Seminole" is the time-honored campus nickname of students in the Princeton Theological Seminary.

108. THE BARRACKS. The first turn to the left after passing Library Place is Edgehill Street, one of the earliest streets in Princeton, having originally been the lane leading from the highway to the stone house on the right, known as "The Barracks." The street wall of "The Barracks" is modern, but the house itself is possibly the oldest in Princeton, having been a portion (probably the kitchen wing, if the huge fireplace is any indication) of the Stockton homestead before the erection of "Morven." It was carefully restored and enlarged by Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, formerly of the University, and his wife, Mrs. Marie Haughton Spaeth, the portrait painter. It derives its name, if a persistent tradition be accepted, from the fact that the house of which it was part was used as a barracks during the Revolution. It is possible, however, that the name antedates that period, for the convenient location of Princeton frequently made it a military post long before the Revolution, and the house may have been so used at that time. It appears on most of the early surveys, such as the Dalley map of 1746, and in particular on a map made for General Washington by an American spy just before the Battle of Princeton, in which it is specifically called the "Old Stockton House" to distinguish



The Barracks

it from the newer "Morven." The double house at Nos. 16 and 18 was a village nursery in the middle of the nineteenth century.

On the east corner of Stockton and Edgehill Streets is a house dating from about 1830. It is interesting for its fine doorway and its woodwork, stamping it as another example of the skill of Charles Steadman who did not hesitate to copy himself.

109. ALLISON HOUSE, situated opposite, was originally built by Commodore Stockton for his son, John P. Stockton, Attorney General of New Jersey, United States Senator and American Minister to Rome. After him it was occupied as a summer residence by Paul Tulane, wealthy New Orleans merchant born in Princeton, son of Louis Tulane, who with other French Huguenot refugees came to Princeton in 1795 and settled in Cedar Grove and Cherry Valley on the northern outskirts of the village. The younger Tulane was founder and patron of Tulane University at New Orleans. The architect of "Allison House" was John Notman. It was enlarged in modern times for George A. Armour.

110. EDGEHILL. A few steps past the corner of Edgehill Street is the property from which it gets its name—"Edgehill," built in 1829 as a boarding school for boys and for forty years one of the best-known preparatory schools in the East. In 1869 the property was bought as a residence by Commodore Emmons and remained in the family until 1920 when the Princeton Tutoring School acquired it. In 1925 the central building was destroyed by fire, and a complete reconstruction ensued under the direction of Rolf W. Bauhan, who was also architect of the dormitories and gymnasium added later. The school later became the Hun School for Boys. After the Hun School was moved to "Edgerstoune," the buildings and property were purchased (in 1943) by the Princeton Theological Seminary.

111. GUERNSEY HALL. The estate beyond "Edgehill" is "Guernsey Hall," formerly "Woodlawn," built for Judge Richard S. Field of Princeton in the early 1850's from the

plans of John Notman, and famed in its day for the exceptional variety and beauty of the floral displays found in its gardens and woods. The trees were planted by Lucius H. Stockton, a previous owner, who lived in an earlier house on the property. It was renamed by Professor Allan Marquand of the University (who resided there from 1885 until his death in 1924) after the Island of Guernsey, home of the Huguenot family of Marchand from which he was descended. The low brick house east of the entrance drive is older than the Hall, and there is evidence that very early in the nineteenth century it was a school.

Lover's Lane divides "Guernsey Hall" from the next estate. Unromantic local historians point out that the name is a probable corruption of Loverly (or Lubberly), the name of a former owner of property at this point. The lane is part of the borough western line.

112. CONSTITUTION HILL. The property beyond "Allison House" and opposite "Guernsey Hall" is "Constitution Hill." The house (Cope and Stewardson, architects), stands on the site of the home of Quartermaster Robert Stockton of the Revolutionary Army, an actively patriotic citizen of Princeton, and takes its name from the persistent tradition that the Constitution of New Jersey was drafted here in the summer of 1776. Here Washington established his headquarters for the few hours he spent in Princeton when retreating across New Jersey in December of that year.

113. DRUMTHWACKET, the Princeton home of the late M. Taylor Pyne (Class of 1877), for thirty-six years a trustee and benefactor of the University and generous citizen of the borough, is on the opposite side of the street, west of Lover's Lane. The house was built in 1832 and was the home of Charles S. Olden, Governor of New Jersey during the Civil War, and treasurer of the college. The property was enlarged and improved by Mr. and Mrs. Pyne until it became one of the most beautiful estates in New Jersey. The little cottage on the roadside, known as "Drumthwacket Lodge" and later used as an

aviary, dates from 1696, and at that time stood further back from the road. From its front porch in December 1776 Washington reviewed his troops on their march to Trenton. On January 3, 1777, after the Battle of Princeton, he came again to the door asking that British officers wounded in the fight be taken in and cared for. A little below this at the turn of the hill is the Washington Spring where Washington is said to have refreshed himself after the Battle. The American and British soldiers killed in the fight were buried in a common grave on the edge of the battlefield in what is now a part of "Drumthwacket." In 1918 during the First World War, on a wooded knoll to mark the spot, a monument, designed by Raleigh C. Gildersleeve and consisting of a circular seat of stone with a platform, was erected bearing the inscription:

NEAR HERE LIE BURIED
THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS
AND SOLDIERS
WHO FELL AT THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON
JANUARY 3D, 1777

with these lines written for the monument by the English poet, Alfred Noyes, then Visiting Professor in the University:

> Here Freedom stood, by slaughtered friend and foe,
> And, ere the wrath paled or that sunset died,
> Looked through the ages; then, with eyes aglow,
> Laid them to wait that future side by side.

114. EDGERSTOUNE. Opposite the lower gateway into "Drumthwacket" is the main entrance to "Edgerstoune," formerly the country residence of Archibald D. Russell, trustee of the University. The estate is part of the tract bought by Richard Stockton from William Penn in 1701 and overlooks the wooded reaches of Stony Brook and beyond to the distant hills. Stony Brook (the Indian name was Wopowog) was so named by early settlers, who had first lived near Setauket, on Long Island, beside a creek known as Stony Brook. "Edgerstoune" is now the home of the Hun School.



The Quaker Meeting House

115. STONY BROOK. The road now crosses the stream, climbs Bruere's Hill and goes on to Lawrenceville and Trenton. At the crossing are one or two cottages dating from pre-Revolutionary times, remnants of the early Quaker settlement at Stony Brook. From this spot in the fall of 1783, young William Dunlap, the artist, saw against the clear autumn sky across the stream a brilliant group of horsemen reaching the top of the hill in front of him, one figure towering above the rest. Years later he wrote: "They passed on and I turned and gazed as at a passing vision. I had seen him. All through my life used to the 'pomp and circumstance of glorious war,' I still think that the old blue and buff of Washington and his aides, their cocked hats worn sidelong, with the Union cockade, the whole equipment as seen at that moment was the most martial of anything I ever saw."

The triple-arched bridge, which dates from 1792—the first stone bridge here was authorized in 1738—was erected to take the place of the one destroyed in the Battle. Note the old stone set in the parapet bearing the inscription:

Stony Brook 1792 40 Miles to Phil[a] 56 Miles to N. York

Here are the remains of Worth's (or Bruere's) Mill, dating from 1715, which ceased operation only in the beginning of the twentieth century. The highway was formerly at meadow level and the massive masonry of the mill wall seemed impervious to time, but the raising of the road and the use of the west wall as a retaining wall weakened the whole structure. The mill links modern Princeton with the earliest settlers of the region, deriving its name from John Worth, a Quaker who came to Stony Brook in 1696 and bought the property on which the mill was erected. His descendants kept it in the family until well after the middle of the nineteenth century, when it became the property of the late Joseph H. Bruere, who, as the

motherless nephew of Mrs. Josiah Worth, had lived in the homestead across the bridge from the time he was an infant. He died there in 1908. The house, known as "Bruere Hillside," was built in 1813 as the successor to the first Worth homestead which stood on the crest of the hill and was destroyed by fire. In rebuilding, the site was chosen lower down the hill and closer to a remarkable well. The tablet on a preserved portion of the wall was carved by Mrs. Harriet Hyatt Mayor, of Princeton.

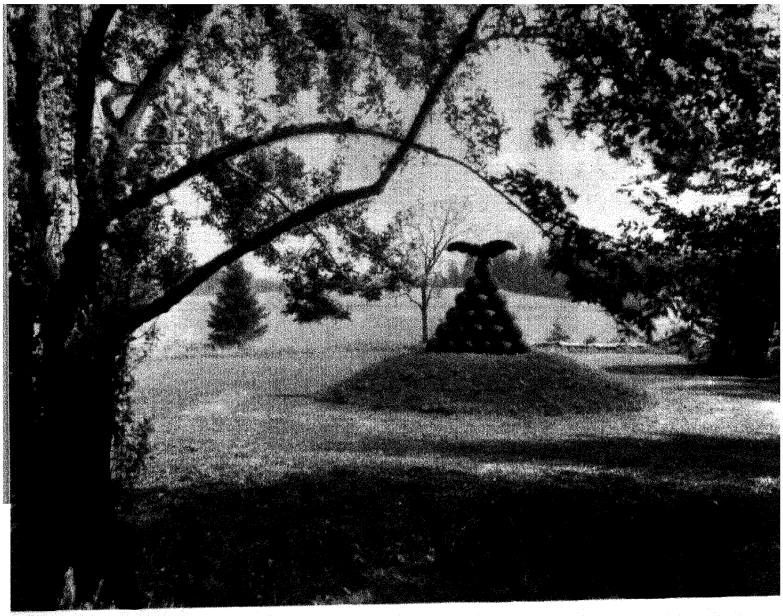
The road to the left at the foot of the hill, following the woody bank of the stream, where violets are thick in spring, is the Quaker Road leading to the Quaker Meeting House. On this road, a few yards from the highway, is a bronze tablet erected by the Oregon Society, Sons of the American Revolution, reading: "At Sunrise Jan. 3, 1777 General Mercer led a Detachment down this road to destroy the wooden bridge over Stony Brook. Finding that the British were marching toward Princeton on the Main Road (Stockton Street) he ascended the declivity to the left hoping to intercept them but was attacked and defeated."

116. QUAKER MEETING HOUSE. The Quaker Road presently crosses the Trenton Turnpike and on the left, just after the crossing, will be found a reluctant little grass-grown lane which leads to the Meeting House. One should note the picturesquely peaked bridge on the Turnpike over the brook. The Quaker Meeting House dates from 1726 but was rebuilt in 1760. It was at that time one of the few houses of worship in the neighborhood of Princeton and was attended by many of the early Princeton families. A Quaker schoolhouse antedating 1781 was nearby, with a cottage for the master. Both were removed some years ago. The Meeting House is a two-story building with fireplaces at each end. Its low-walled burial ground is the oldest in the vicinity. The first settlers of Princeton and their descendants for several generations are buried here in Quaker fashion, without stones to mark their places. However, the graves of the later Oldens, Clarkes, Worths and many other Princeton Quaker families are marked. Richard Stockton, the

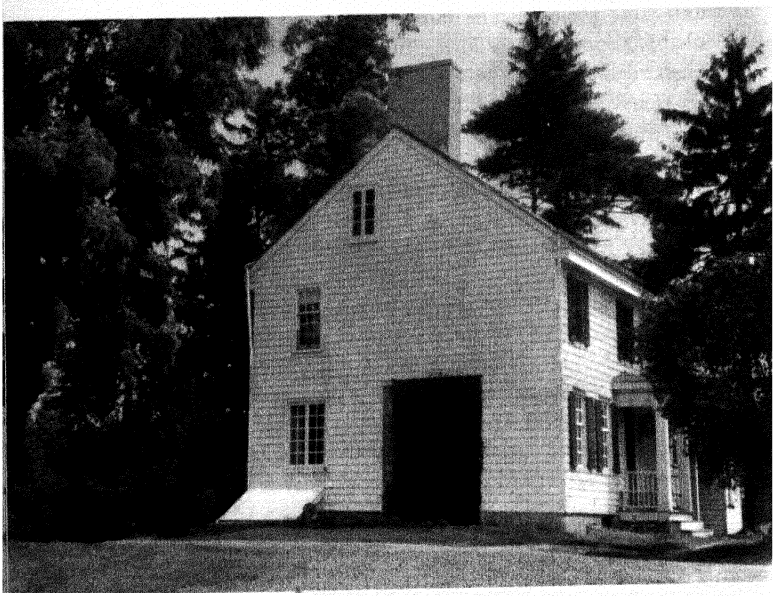
Signer, was buried in this enclosure in 1781. Near the gate is a tablet to his memory erected in 1913 by the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The grave of New Jersey's Civil War governor, Charles S. Olden, is also here. Save for the cawing of the rooks that circle over the trees beyond the graveyard the quiet is unbroken; even the bells of Princeton cannot be heard, and a more peaceful spot could hardly be imagined than this, where the forefathers of Princeton village lie; yet it was only a few steps north of the Meeting House, shortly after sunrise on January 3, 1777, that the Battle of Princeton began.

117. PRINCETON BATTLEFIELD. Following his retreat from New York through New Jersey, past Princeton down the post-road to Trenton, which the visitor has just followed as far as Stony Brook, Washington had surprised the Hessians at Trenton on Christmas Night in 1776. Close on his heels Lord Cornwallis with large reinforcements had reached Trenton late on January 2, 1777, leaving a British brigade in Princeton to join him the next morning in his plan of catching Washington in an untenable position. The latter escaped the predicament by silently slipping away during the night of the 2nd along an unguarded and circuitous route which led at length to the Quaker Road at Stony Brook and thence by a back road, now obliterated, to the rear (or south) of the village of Princeton, where he hoped to surprise the British garrison, and hurrying on, possibly to seize the important military post at New Brunswick. The line of march from Trenton to the Princeton battle ground is marked at half-mile intervals by stone posts on which bronze tablets have been placed by the Sons of the Revolution. The details of the engagement may be followed in General W. S. Stryker's *Battles of Trenton and Princeton*, in General A. A. Woodhull's *Battle of Princeton—a Preliminary Study*, in Professor Thomas J. Wertenbaker's essay, "The Battle of Princeton," published in *The Princeton Battle Monument*, and best of all for clarity, in the tenth chapter of Professor Robert G. Albion's *Introduction to Military History*.

Briefly, on reaching Stony Brook, part of the American force



Princeton Battlefield



Battlefield Farm

(under General Mercer) near the Quaker Meeting House was discovered from the top of the hill (Bruere's) across the brook, by the British commander, Colonel Mawhood, on his way with the vanguard of his forces to join Cornwallis at Trenton. The ensuing engagement, in which the rest of the British troops coming down the postroad and the main body of the American army under Washington all took part, and in which Washington displayed great personal courage and experienced remarkable good fortune in escaping injury, resulted in the rout of part of the British forces and the retreat of the rest across country along the general direction of the present Turnpike leading into Mercer Street, then not existing, back to the college campus and their post in Nassau Hall where they at last surrendered.

After destroying such military stores as he could not carry off, Washington hurried on with his prisoners toward Kingston where, instead of going to New Brunswick as Cornwallis expected and he himself had probably intended, he turned off to Morristown. On finding his quarry gone from Trenton and hearing the guns at Princeton, Cornwallis had hurried back to save New Brunswick and was only an hour or two behind in pursuit of Washington. Not halting at Princeton he pressed on to Kingston, and as soon as the bridge there destroyed by Washington had been repaired, continued on to New Brunswick. The American loss in the battle was thirty enlisted men killed and thirty wounded, and eight officers killed. The British losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners were between five hundred and six hundred. Quoting General Woodhull:

> "Princeton was not a great battle from the point of numbers engaged or of casualties suffered. But it was a great battle when its consequences are considered; when the influence of that victory upon the military history of the Revolution is weighed; and especially when one reflects upon the inevitable political result that would have followed a defeat upon that field.
>
> "The field of Princeton remains practically as it lay under the tread of war. The turnpike, now better known

as the Mercer Street extension, has made a comparatively deep cutting diagonally through the first line of battle. The orchard and remnants of its surrounding hedge, standing within reasonable memory, have disappeared. William Clarke's simple wooden house, which was crowded with wounded after the combats, has been replaced by a greater one of stone [Mercer Manor] on nearly the same spot. A forest that appears to have stood on Thomas Clarke's farm, south of the road, and perhaps have encroached to the east on ground partly cleared before the Revolution, is represented by one or two straggling oaks. Thomas Clarke's house, newly built shortly before the war, consecrated by the sacrifice of Mercer dying within its doors, is substantially unchanged excepting that what was the rear has now been made the front. With these trifling differences the visitor of today sees the terrain precisely as it was when Mercer fell, when Haslet and Neil and Fleming, Shippen, Yeates, Morris and Read were killed or mortally wounded; when defeat drew the patriot army backward to the very brink of ruin and Washington's invincible courage and superb self-control neutralized the impending catastrophe, turned disaster into triumph, and forever closed the way to military intrusion."

Going back now to the Turnpike crossed by the Quaker Road, we turn to the right toward Princeton. The Turnpike was laid out in 1807 as the Princeton and Kingston Branch Turnpike from Trenton, and runs through the Battlefield. It follows in general the direction of the back road from Princeton to the Meeting House, already mentioned and used in early days by Quaker residents of Princeton as a short cut to their place of worship. As the town of Princeton is neared the road becomes known as Mercer Road.

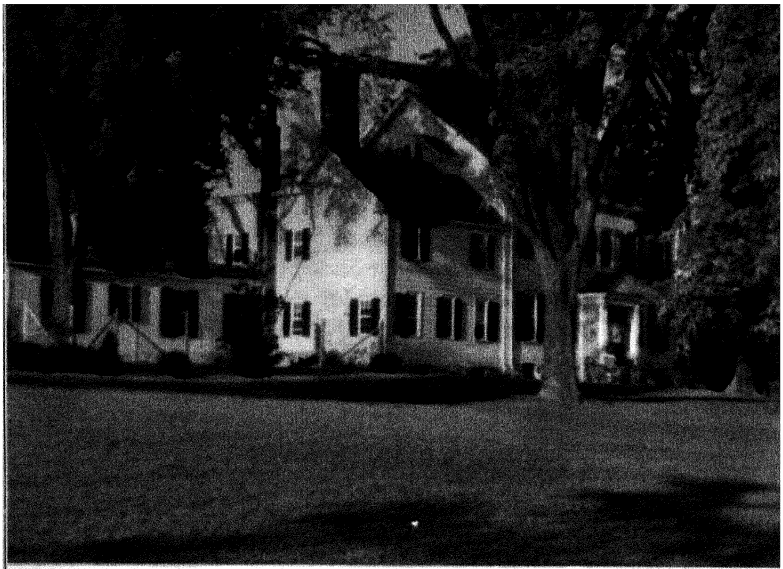
118. BATTLEFIELD FARM, on the immediate right, is the site of the Thomas Clarke house to which, after the battle, General Mercer was carried severely wounded, and where on January 12, 1777, he died. The date of the house is not known, but

as it was still called new in 1777, and since earlier foundations have been traced, it probably replaced an older, smaller house on the same site. A block of granite stands in front of the house with a tablet to Mercer's memory, erected by a Princeton volunteer fire organization named after him.

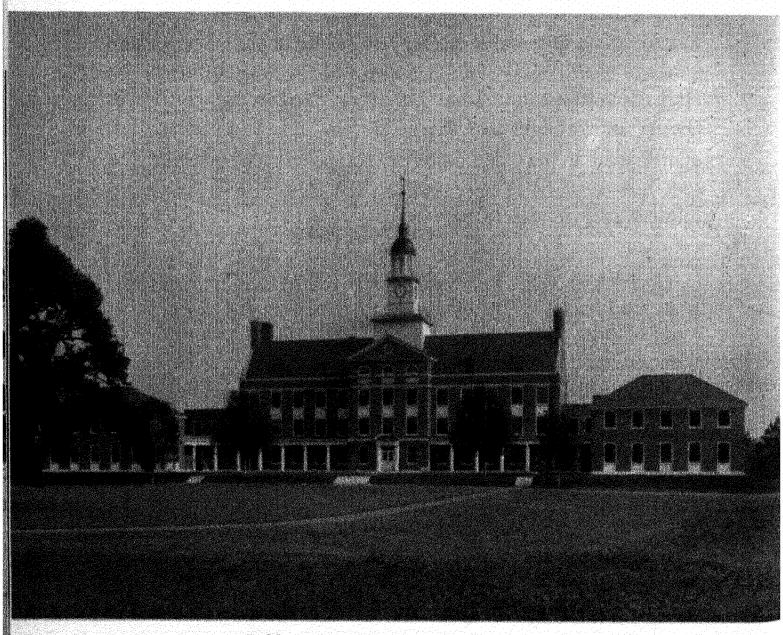
A few yards further on, a pyramid of shot by the roadside is intended to mark the place where Mercer fell, but the actual spot was considerably further down the road and nearer the Clarke house. The Oregon Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has erected a tablet at this point which reads: "In the Battle of Princeton, Mercer's line ran here diagonally across the road, the British line was 40 yards to the north. After defeating Mercer, the British advanced about 150 yards to the south where they were attacked and dispersed by Washington's main army. About 100 yards due south of this spot Mercer fell mortally wounded."

119. MERCER MANOR, on the right, is an old house hidden behind the massive columns and front formerly belonging to the Matthew Newkirk mansion at 13th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, known for many years as St. George's Hall, headquarters of the St. George's Society. On the demolition of the Hall the columns and front were purchased by the late H. B. Owsley and brought to "Mercer Manor." The land on the left of the road is part of "Drumthwacket." Nearly opposite the spot now reached is the monument to British and American soldiers, already described.

120. OLDEN MANOR. The Turnpike passes the end of Lover's Lane on the left, while on the right the latter becomes Olden Lane leading past "Olden Manor," part of the original William Olden tract, bought in 1696 and embracing the land from Stony Brook to the postroad. It is now the residence of the director of the Institute for Advanced Study. The house has passed through a characteristic evolution: First a log house was erected in 1697-1698; a few years later the present site was selected and another log house built; the west end of the present house was then added; the log house was next re-



Olden Manor



Fuld Hall, Institute for Advanced Study

moved and the present middle section put on; an addition was then built to the east end of the middle section, and in 1873 the east end was taken down and the present rooms added. The old part of the house and the barn both antedate the Revolution.

121. PEEP O' DAY is at the corner of the Turnpike and Olden Lane. Its central and east portions were built by Job Olden of Princeton and enlarged and rearranged by the late Laurence Hutton, the dramatic critic and a lecturer in the University, who gave the place its name and who died here in 1904. The main doorway and the interior woodwork are exceptional. Olden Lane leads to Battle Park, a residential section.

122. THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY was founded in 1930 by Louis Bamberger and his sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld, to provide opportunity for special research to advanced scholars and scientists under the direction of leaders in the several fields. The Institute is not part of the University. Fuld Hall, on the Olden Farm tract was completed in 1939 at a cost of half a million dollars, and was named in memory of Felix Fuld. The Institute's School of Mathematics was opened in 1933 and had its headquarters in Fine Hall on the University campus. An increase of capital funds by the founders in 1935 brought the addition to the Institute of the School of Humanistic Studies and the School of Economics and Politics. The faculties of the Institute and the University also collaborate in such fields of advanced knowledge as art, mathematics, Oriental languages and literature, and the social sciences.

During the Second World War the Economic, Financial and Transit Department of the League of Nations came to Princeton upon the joint invitation of the Institute, the University, and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and was given offices in Fuld Hall.

Where the Borough of Princeton is reentered the Turnpike becomes Mercer Street, named for General Hugh Mercer. On the left are the wildwoods of "Guernsey Hall." The de-

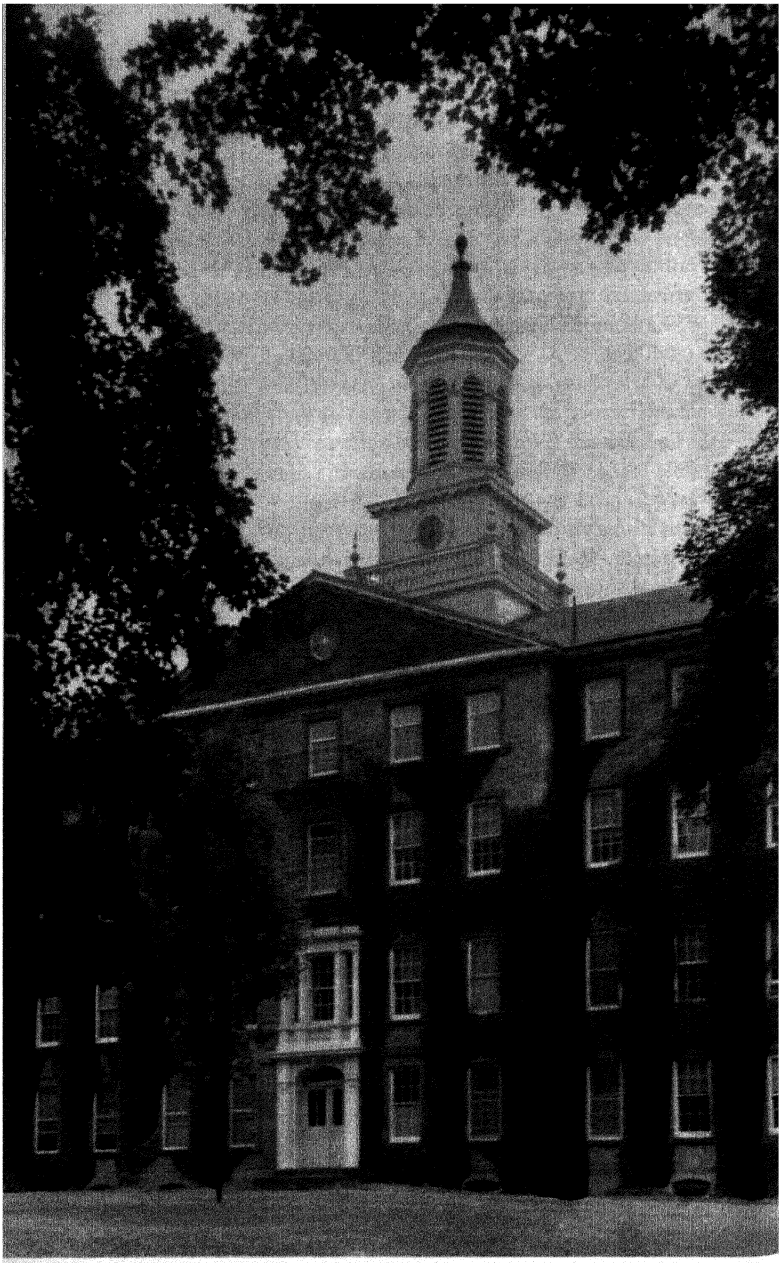
pression in the road is the end of the little ravine which saw the last phase of the Battle. A British regiment, left in Nassau Hall, formed on the slope of the ravine and endeavored to check the oncoming Americans but was driven back to the campus over terrain which now is part of the Springdale (or University) golf course, the grounds of Princeton Theological Seminary, and the northwestern portion of the campus. The thread of water running through this ravine emerges into the golf course with somewhat swollen pride and after merry service as a recurrent water-hazard, eventually loses itself in Stony Brook at Princeton Basin. Springdale Road (named for the old farm which included most of the land in this neighborhood) on the right, at the bottom of the hill, leads also to Battle Park and to "Wyman House," residence of the Dean of the Graduate School. The street wall of "Charmingfare," at the corner of Springdale and Battle Road, hides one of the most interesting gardens in the town. The house stands on the site of the old cylindrical water tower, scene of many a perilous undergraduate adventure of former days. On the southern corner of Battle Road is the former home of Colonel George B. McClellan, ex-mayor of New York City, who from 1911 to 1930 was a member of the University Faculty. Continuing up Mercer Street one finds the main campus of Princeton Theological Seminary on the right.

123. PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY is a separate institution from the University, having no corporate relation with it. It is the oldest and largest Presbyterian seminary in the country. An agreement was reached in 1811 by a joint committee representing the college and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which led to the location of the Seminary at Princeton. In 1812 the first professor was elected (the Reverend Dr. Archibald Alexander) and in 1813 the Reverend Dr. Samuel Miller was added. Lectures and recitations were held in the professors' houses. In 1815 the cornerstone of Alexander Hall (or "Old Seminary"), the dormitory facing Mercer Street, was laid and in 1817 the building was occupied. It has the distinction of being the first building

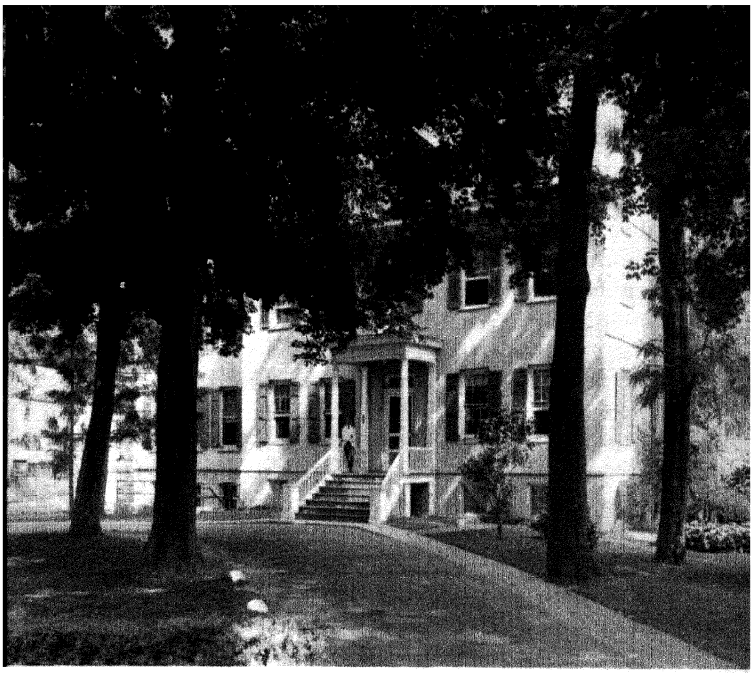
erected by the Presbyterian Church in the United States for seminary purposes. Its architect was John McComb of Princeton and New York, the architect of City Hall and many other well known New York buildings. The main entrance is especially interesting. Originally containing lecture room, refectory, oratory, library, and student apartments, Alexander Hall is now used as a dormitory. The original cupola was burned in 1913 and the present larger one was designed by W. E. Stone of New York.

Southeast of Alexander Hall is Miller Chapel, built in 1833 by Charles Steadman, named after Dr. Miller, and containing notable memorials to early professors of the Seminary.

The former Gymnasium was built in 1847 as a refectory, while Hodge Hall, a dormitory named in honor of Dr. Charles Hodge, and designed by R. H. Robertson, was erected in 1893 from a bequest of Mrs. Robert L. Stuart. Brown Hall is a third dormitory, its cornerstone having been laid in 1864 by the moderator of the General Assembly. The building was a gift of Mrs. Isabella Brown of Baltimore, and was designed by J. P. Huber. Stuart Hall (William A. Potter, architect), named in honor of Messrs. Robert L. and Alexander Stuart of New York, contains the general lecture and class rooms, besides two large auditoriums. It was erected in 1876. On Alexander Street, opposite Stuart Hall, is Calvin Payne Hall, designed by Arthur Brockie of Philadelphia, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin N. Payne of Titusville, Pennsylvania, erected in 1922 to house missionaries on furlough. The ground was the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Erdman, of Princeton. The building contains furnished apartments for twelve families. The Lenox Library at Library Place and Stockton Streets was the gift of James Lenox of New York, and was erected in 1879 from the plans of Richard M. Hunt. The architect of the Reference Library (at Mercer and Library Place), erected in 1843 and also a gift of Lenox, is not recorded. The combined buildings contain over 161,000 volumes and 49,000 pamphlets, besides valuable special collections and portraits. Among the portraits of former professors of the Seminary that hang in the reading room of the main library building are two excellent portraits by John



Princeton Theological Seminary, Alexander Hall



Nassau Club

Neagle—one of Dr. Samuel Miller, the other of Dr. Archibald Alexander—both painted in 1841.

In addition to the buildings already named there are eight houses on the Seminary campus used as professors' residences. The brick house southwest of Alexander Hall, built in 1823, was occupied first by Dr. Charles Hodge and subsequently by Dr. Archibald Alexander Hodge. The house at the other end of Alexander Hall was occupied by Dr. Archibald Alexander and later by Dr. Samuel Miller. Purchase of the Hun School property has been mentioned.

No. 40 Mercer Street, a division of the University Library, is described in § 80 above.

No. 36 Mercer Street, the second house past the east corner of Mercer and Alexander Streets, witnessed a dramatic little incident one morning in June 1843. The President of the United States, John Tyler, had been spending a Sunday in Princeton with a large retinue. Dr. Ashbel Green, former presi-

dent of the college, veteran of the Revolution, valedictorian of his class when Congress was at Commencement in 1783, and friend of most of the great Revolutionary characters, was visiting his son, James S. Green, professor of law and trustee of the college, who had built and was occupying this house. When President Tyler left Princeton early the next morning he passed this way and the venerable Dr. Green came out to see the procession go by. "On which," writes James W. Alexander, "Tyler rapidly dismounted from his chariot-and-four and uncovered himself to the old man—the only impressive scene in the melodrama" of the President's visit. Dr. Alexander had objected to President Tyler's removal of Robert E. Hornor from the Princeton postmastership.

A few yards beyond, is the Sheldon House, with high porch columns, the ancestral Sheldon homestead at Northampton, Massachusetts, brought to Princeton in 1868 by the Reverend Dr. George Sheldon. Its age is not known, but at Northampton it stood on land which had belonged to the Sheldon family since about 1652, when the town was founded. It was given to the University in 1929 by Edward W. Sheldon of New York, a trustee of the University, and has been remodeled into bachelor apartments for faculty members.

124. THE NASSAU CLUB. On the site next to the Sheldon House Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant (Class of 1762), the Princeton lawyer and patriot, who seems to have drafted New Jersey's first Constitution, had built a handsome residence which was burned to the ground by the Hessians in December 1776, during the absence of Sergeant in Congress. The property came into possession of his son-in-law, the Reverend Dr. Samuel Miller of the Theological Seminary, who erected about 1813-1814 the present house, enlarged by the club in 1911. The walls of the original (west) section are of stone and more than a foot thick; the old fireplaces, paneled mantelpieces and other woodwork are still in place, as is the Dutch oven under the rear porch. Before Mercer Street was opened in 1807 the garden and orchard of this property extended north to Stockton Street (toward which it will be noticed the house faces), south to

Dickinson Street, and west to Alexander Street. On this property General Winfield Scott with five hundred troops encamped in 1814 on their way to the front.

The Nassau Club was organized in October 1889 in University Hall as a social club by members of the faculty, alumni, and residents of the town; rooms were maintained in that building until the fall of 1903, when the present house was occupied. The club was incorporated May 20, 1903.

The union of Stockton and Mercer Streets has now been reached again and the tour of the "Triangle" completed. At a point between the little memorial park and the corner of Bayard Lane, von Donop, the Hessian commander at Princeton in December 1776, had set up earthworks as a defense from possible attack on the postroad. The contemporary spy's map already referred to shows batteries posted at every road entering Princeton at that time. It must be remembered that all this region was open country then and that the Stockton house on Edgehill Street, "Morven" on the postroad, and the lodge at "Drumthwacket" were the only houses between Princeton and Stony Brook. A British gun mounted on one of von Donop's defenses at this point was fired (according to one tradition, by Mary Hays, the "Molly Pitcher" of Monmouth) at the British columns under Cornwallis approaching from Stony Brook in pursuit of Washington after the Battle of Princeton. This temporarily checked the advance, necessitating reconnaissance on the part of the British, who discovered that Washington had no idea of defending Princeton but was hastening on toward Kingston. In spite of the discrepancy in the records there is good reason to believe that the big cannon on the University campus is the gun here mentioned.

125. DOROTHEA'S HOUSE. Along the town side of Nassau Street, the first turn to the left after Chambers Street is John Street, well down which is "Dorothea's House," built in 1913 by Guy R. McLane, of New York, in memory of his wife, Dorothea van Dyke, of Princeton. The building was opened in 1914 as a community center for the Italian population of Princeton. It also furnishes offices for the Social Service Bureau.

126. UPPER PYNE, the building in English timbered style on Nassau Street between Palmer Square and Witherspoon Street, is a University dormitory built in 1896 (Raleigh C. Gildersleeve, architect) the gift of M. Taylor Pyne. The elaborate carving is interesting. The text *Nisi Dominus Frustra* ("Without God all is vain") is carved on the main first floor beam, and on the face of the sundial is the motto *Vulnerant Omnes: Ultima Necat* ("Each [hour] injures, the last one slays").

127. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, established in 1893, is on the west corner of Nassau and Witherspoon Streets.

128. LOWER PYNE, on the opposite corner, is a University dormitory of the same date and style as Upper Pyne and the gift of the same donor.

According to contemporary deeds Witherspoon Street was still a new and nameless street in 1759. It was ultimately named after President Witherspoon, being the road to his farm "Tusculum." It was a residential street until well into the nineteenth century, with some of Princeton's oldest families living there; but as early as 1804 it was called "African Lane." No. 110, the parsonage of the Witherspoon Street Presbyterian Church, was the birthplace of Paul Robeson, the Negro singer and actor, whose father was pastor of the church. On the right, just before one reaches the Cemetery, is Wiggins Street where once stood the Wiggins House, the site of which is now occupied by the Public Service Power Station. The house was the home of Dr. Thomas Wiggins, eighteenth century Princeton physician and the treasurer of the college, on what was then his farm of twenty acres. Two or three old trees nearby are remnants of that farm. Dr. Wiggins was a member of the local Committee of Correspondence in 1775 and as such endorsed the duplicate dispatches carried by express riders through Princeton before dawn on April 23 and 24, taking to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia the news of Lexington and Concord. Dr. Wiggins' grave is in the old part of Princeton Cemetery at the foot of a great elm to the right of the main entrance and a stone's throw from the site of his home.

129. PRINCETON CEMETERY has been extravagantly called the Westminster of America. It contains, however, in its older portion (dating from about 1756) near the corner of Witherspoon and Wiggins Streets, the graves of deceased presidents of the college (except Dickinson, buried at Elizabeth; Finley, buried at Philadelphia; and Wilson, buried at Washington), and those of a President of the United States (Cleveland), a Vice-President of the United States (Burr), a Signer of the Declaration of Independence (Witherspoon), Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the State of New Jersey, members of the Colonial Assembly and Council of New Jersey, members of the Continental Congress, several officers of the Revolutionary Army and the United States Army and Navy, a governor of New Jersey, and members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. Cleveland's tomb is to the left of the main (Witherspoon Street) entrance, between the Chapel and the street. Colonel Burr's grave is in the "Presidents' Lot" at the foot of his father's tomb. There is no truth in the story, first told in the closing paragraph of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Minister's Wooing*, that the stone was secretly erected at night; on the contrary, Burr was given a stately military and academic funeral with every mark of respect, and there was nothing secret about the erection of the monument, provided twenty years later by Alfred Edwards and cut at Brown's marble yard in New York City. Dr. Witherspoon's grave is also in the Presidents' Lot; at its head is a tablet in memory of his first wife who died in 1789, "Sincerely good, Fervently pious." A tablet set in the head of President Jonathan Edwards' tomb marks the grave of his faultless wife, Sarah Pierpont:

A SINCERE FRIEND, A COURTEOUS AND
OBLIGING NEIGHBOUR
A JUDICIOUSLY INDULGENT MOTHER
AN AFFECTIONATE AND PRUDENT WIFE
AND A VERY EMINENT CHRISTIAN

This part of the Cemetery contains a number of old headstones from which all identifying inscriptions have been worn away by exposure. Under an ancient dogwood north of the Berrien

lot is the earliest marked stone still standing; it bears the rude carving of a skull and wings and is the grave of Margaret, wife of Whitehead Leonard, a nephew of Judge Thomas Leonard. She died August 10, 1760, and her modest resting place recalls the very beginnings of Princeton, for the FitzRandolph *Journal* states that her husband was the first child born in Princeton (1725) after the naming of the village (1724). Nearby are the graves of several undergraduates, mostly Southern men, grouped together, with monuments erected by classmates. The earliest undergraduate grave, however, is that of Dickenson Shepherd, "student of Nassau Hall," who died January 26, 1761, at the age of twenty-four. This was a scant five years after the college moved to Princeton. East of the Stockton family lot (the most famous Stockton, Richard the Signer, is buried in the Quaker graveyard at Stony Brook) is the tombstone of Catherine Bullock, like the Burr monument sadly chipped by relic hunters of a vandal age. She was a niece of Colonel George Morgan of "Prospect," and her grave was the last one visible in the "Prospect" burial ground now covered by the southern end of '79 Hall on the campus; around it had grown a cruel and utterly false legend connecting her name and Colonel Burr's. The grave was moved at the time of the erection of the dormitory.

130. PRINCETON HOSPITAL. Farther down Witherspoon Street on the right is the Princeton Hospital opened in 1920 in a house built by Dr. James Carnahan in 1854 on his retirement from the presidency of the college. The new building beside it was erected by public subscription in 1926-1927 (Sherley W. Morgan, architect), and the old building is now the residence of the nursing staff.

131. MANSGROVE. At the bottom of Witherspoon Street the road forks right and left, State Highway No. 31 piercing the fork. To the right is the Mount Lucas Road which passes "Mansgrove," one of the older estates of the neighborhood and appearing on most of the early maps. Originally part of the vast Stockton holdings, the farm was bought from the Stock-

tons by Judge Thomas Leonard of Princeton in 1722; at that time it consisted of 160 acres. The age of the house is not recorded, but the property is mentioned by name in Judge Leonard's will of 1755. It has been kindly treated by its modern occupants.

132. MOUNT LUCAS was formerly the site of the Mt. Lucas Orphan and Guardian Institute founded in 1842, the first orphan asylum in New Jersey. It housed at one time thirty boys and girls but lacking funds was eventually sold for the benefit of Lincoln University. The place was a flourishing and attractive spot as long ago as 1775 when Richard Stockton of "Morven" advertised it for sale, having a "rich variety of honeysuckle" on its walls, a garden "of raspberries, strawberries, asparagus, etc.," orchards of apples, and "some of the finest peaches of various kinds found in America."

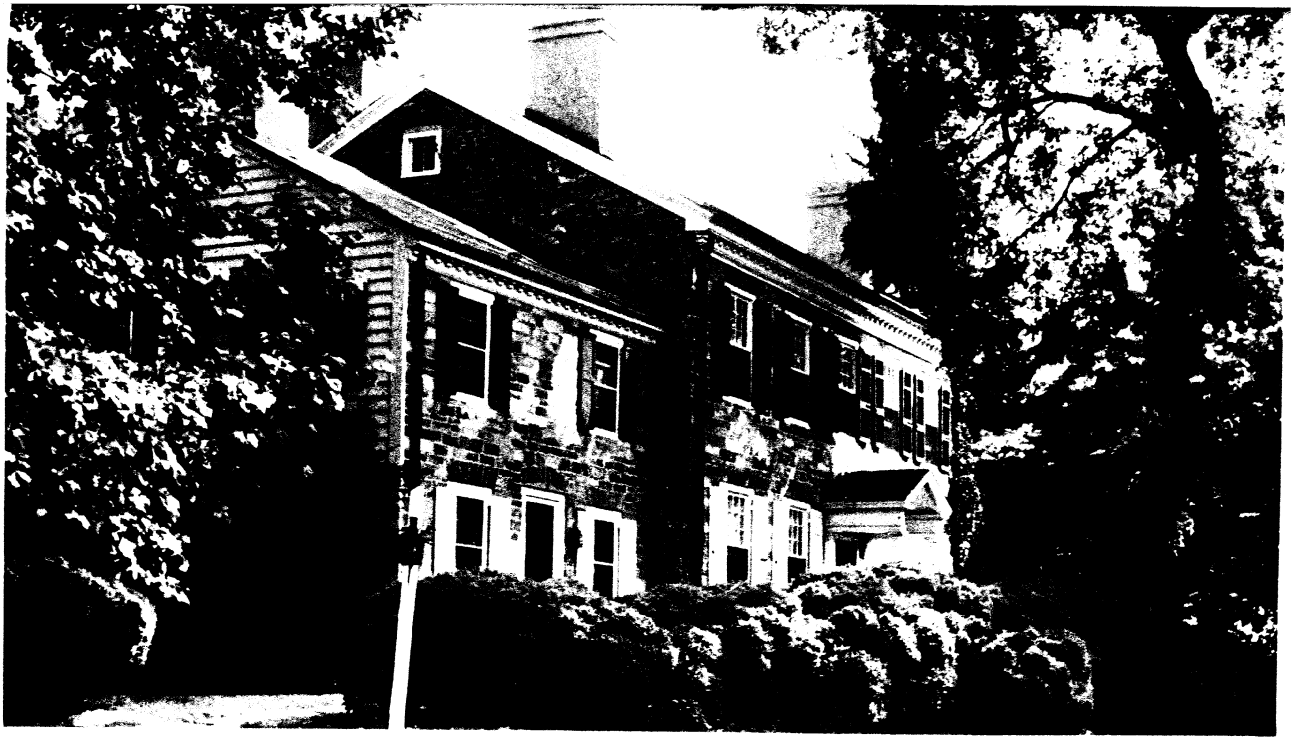
The left fork at the bottom of Witherspoon Street (the Cherry Hill or Blawenburg Road) skirts property once known as "Red Hill" and adjoining "Mansgrove," but now cut by the state highway. In the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth, this farm also belonged to the Stockton family. Writing from London in 1766 to his wife at "Morven" about the Queen's Birthnight Ball which he had just attended, Richard Stockton said that he would rather ramble with Mrs. Stockton "along the rivulets of Morven or Red Hill and see the rural sports of the chaste little frogs than again be at a birthnight ball." The name is preserved in one of the new streets in this section and in the McMahon house on the Cherry Hill Road, a house which was built early in the nineteenth century, replacing a smaller eighteenth century structure, part of the "Red Hill" estate. Whether or not this older house was the original "Red Hill" homestead is not clear. A tavern nearby was known as the "Stockton Red Hill Tavern."

133. TUSCULUM. On the left the road passes "Tusculum," the country residence of President Witherspoon, built by him in 1773 (date carved on the wall under the eaves). Here he indulged his hobby of farming, often to the quiet amusement

of the students who helped him reap his fields. He moved into it permanently in 1779, placing his son-in-law, Samuel Stanhope Smith, vice-president of the college, in the president's house on the campus; and here he resided until his death in 1794. In December 1776 the house was the headquarters of the officers of the 40th British Regiment. The livestock was seized, but, according to Dr. Witherspoon's own report, the house and contents were not much damaged. Washington was a fairly frequent visitor here, and the Dutch Minister Van Berckel made it his headquarters in 1783, when he came to Princeton for audience with Congress. The house has been carefully preserved and is an excellent example of late colonial construction. Tradition claims without much reason that its mahogany doors were imported from England. Dr. Witherspoon's study was a small room upstairs. The huge stone barn dates from the beginning of the nineteenth century.

A little north of "Tusculum" is a pile of massive rocks forming a cave called the "Rock House." Known to the Indians as "Home of the Evil One," it is said to have been occupied in Revolutionary times by a recluse called "Old Nick," who gave Washington valuable information about the disposition of the British troops in December 1776. Washington is reported to have visited him again in 1783 while at Rocky Hill, and the spot was then called "Washington's Cave." Later, according to the same story, it became a favorite hiding-place for mail robbers.

Continuing up the Cherry Hill Road, one should follow the first turn to the left, known as the "Ridgeview Road," to the Blawenburg Road at right angles to it. Half a mile up the latter is the boundary of Mercer and Somerset Counties, marked by a picturesque old road which was a shorter coaching route from Rocky Hill through Mount Rose to the Delaware River. To reach the "Rocking Stone," a boulder of some 70 or 80 tons balanced on a flat, retrace your steps to Drake's Corners Road just south of the Ridgeview Road—and continue along it to the right until it ends at the Province Line Road. Turn left into Province Line Road and just before it goes downhill you will come, on the right, to a lane in the woods which leads



Tusculum, John Witherspoon's House

to the famous "Rocking Stone." This natural curiosity, carefully noted by the Abbé Robin in his *Travels through North America* of 1784, used to be in simpler days a popular Princeton picnic-ground. A few hundred feet from the corner of the Province Line and Drake's Corners on what is the highest point on a direct line between New York and Philadelphia is a Philco television relay tower which picks up, and sends on to Philadelphia, New York television impulses, and vice versa.

134. CEDAR GROVE. Returning to the Blawenburg Road and proceeding down it, one reaches the hamlet of Cedar Grove. This is the site of the Huguenot settlement already mentioned. A schoolhouse and chapel were erected here about 1845; the former is now remodeled into a private house and the chapel has recently been removed. At the bend of the road, a lane leads to "Casa Corti," where thoughtful planting, flagged terraces and steps, open archways and uneven levels have created an enchanting but wistful reminiscence of Italy. The stucco portion of the house dates from the eighteenth century, its hand-hewn beams still being held by the original wooden pegs. The low stone tower and exterior constructions were the personal handiwork of Professor Louis F. Corti, who gave the place its name.

A little farther down the road on the left is "Tenacre Farm," a Christian Science sanatorium. On the right a driveway leads to "Pretty Brook Farm," an eighteenth century farmhouse remodeled and enlarged by Arthur C. Holden, the architect. On the same side of the road but a little farther down, the large house of beautifully tempered brick is "Colross," an exceptionally fine specimen of late Southern colonial architecture. The house was brought from Alexandria, Virginia, where it had been built in 1785 by Jonathan Swift and had acquired a local history of its own. On the left is "Coventry Farm."

The road to the right is Pretty Brook Road and follows for a short distance Stony Brook, which ancient habit here calls "Pretty Brook." On the right of this road is the Pretty Brook Tennis Club, designed by Arthur C. Holden and opened in 1929. In the field to the left a little farther on is a huge old oak

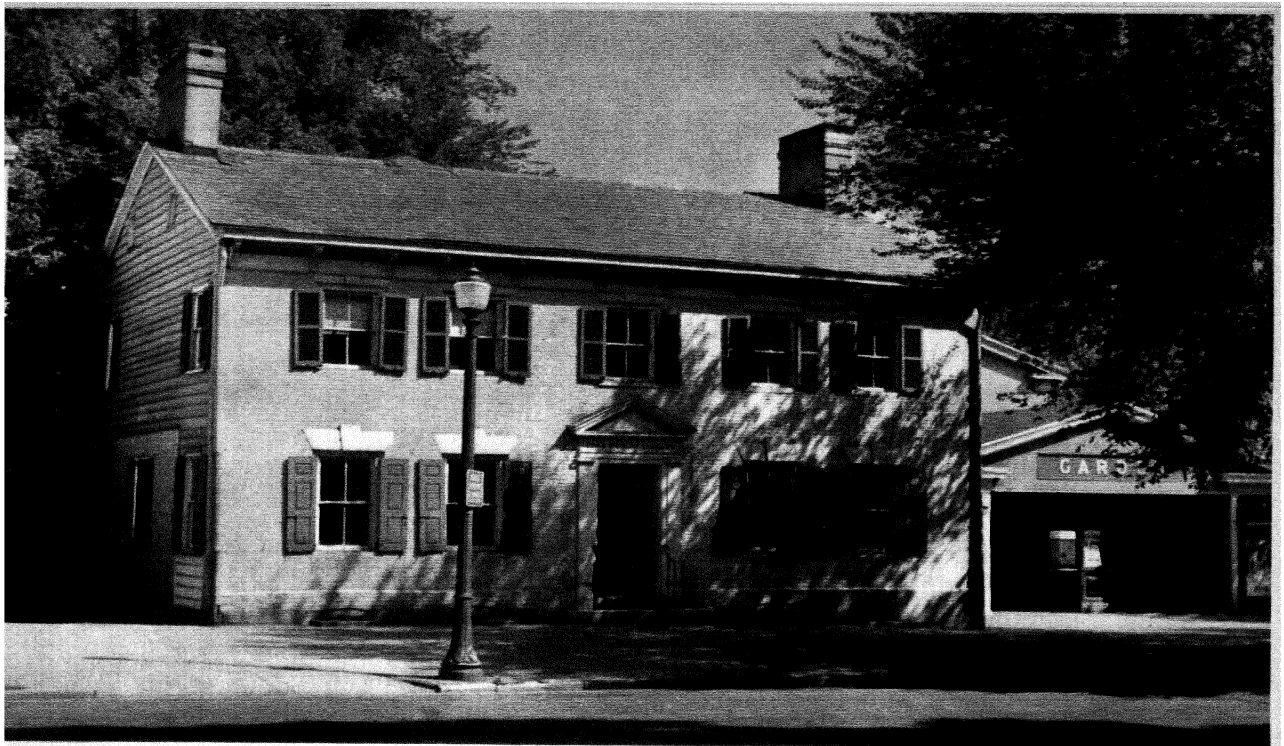
in whose hollow trunk fugitive Hessians (so the story runs) were found hiding after the Battle of Princeton.

135. STONY BROOK FARM. Pretty Brook Road leads to the Province Line Road and at their junction is "Stony Brook Farm." This was the eighteenth century homestead of the Bainbridge family. On the estate, a quarter of a mile behind the main house, is a stone house built in 1710 for John Golden whose deed for the property from Queen Anne is still preserved in the family. After a fire had destroyed the main portion of the building the wing was restored in 1770 and the date cut in the wall. Scratched on its stones are additional dates and initials ranging from 1787 to 1866. Its walls are nearly two feet thick and its hand-hewn beams, its panels, fireplaces, and cupboards with their H-hinges and heavy locks, are all in perfect condition. It has been remodeled and added to in recent years.

The Province Line Road follows the Keith Province Line between East and West Jersey and meets the Rosedale Road on which one should turn left, passing "Albermarle," estate of Gerard B. Lambert, crossing Stony Brook at the Bridge, and so at length reentering Princeton either by Elm Road to Stockton Street, or by turning left into Cleveland and Bayard Lanes, thus reaching once more the union of Stockton and Nassau Streets.

Going back now to the corner of Witherspoon Street, whence this long detour started, and continuing again east on Nassau Street, No. 98, next door to Lower Pyne, is another ancient tavern, whose exterior until recently was similar to that of the "Washington Arms" at Nos. 68 and 70.

136. MERCER HALL stood at 124 Nassau Street. It was erected about 1846 and was Princeton's first public hall. It was used for lectures, concerts, and exhibitions; as a Masonic lodge, a billiard hall, and a theater. Many an elderly alumnus remembers with a chuckle the traveling one-night shows given on its diminutive stage, where Eliza invariably fled across the ice in a storm of undergraduate cheers and a deluge of pennies and



Bainbridge House, now the Public Library

peanut shells. Here in 1847 were held the public meetings which led to the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church and here the first services of that church were held. In 1861, when President Lincoln's proclamation calling for volunteers for the defense of the Union reached Princeton, the first local public meeting to take measures was held in Mercer Hall. The building was severely damaged by fire in 1943. Across the street, on the west corner of College Place, stood the vice-president's house, corresponding to the president's (now the dean's) house, while on the east corner was the "Hudibras," already mentioned. In the street, approximately here, used to be the public market building, with the town jail and council room adjoining, dating back to the middle of the eighteenth century but rebuilt in 1823 and 1850. These buildings, with several others, were removed in the 'seventies when the college acquired the land between College Place and Washington Road, thus completely altering the appearance of the street at this point.

137. BAINBRIDGE HOUSE, now the Public Library, is next to the Garden Theater on the northwest corner of Nassau Street and Vandeventer Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church. Built in the eighteenth century (exact date not known), it belonged to Quartermaster Robert Stockton of "Constitution Hill." Just before the Revolution it was occupied by Dr. Absalom Bainbridge, a loyalist physician whose son William, later Commodore in the United States Navy and commander of the *Constitution* ("Old Ironsides"), was born in this house. When Dr. Absalom Bainbridge of necessity left Princeton, his brother Dr. Ebenezer Bainbridge took the house. Sir William Howe made his headquarters here when the British occupied the village in 1776.

138. THE BEATTY HOUSE (19 Vandeventer Avenue) was the residence of Colonel Erkuries Beatty of the Revolutionary Army and brother of Dr. John Beatty, the physician. This beautiful house stood formerly on the south side of Nassau Street, nearly opposite the Bainbridge House, from which loca-

tion it was moved about 1875. According to contemporary authority it was built by Colonel Jacob Hyer after he retired from "Hudibras Inn," then a couple of doors away. Colonel Beatty, Lafayette's aide in the Revolution, bought it in 1816 and it is said that the Marquis himself spent the night of July 15, 1825, under its roof on his return visit to Princeton during his tour of America. Colonel Beatty died here in 1823. In the middle of the nineteenth century it was occupied by Miss Hanna's girls' school which enjoyed more than a local reputation. The original carved mantels and the woodwork in the house are particularly charming and its exterior repays study. The central panel of the mantel is identical with one of the panels in the Italian mantel sent in 1785 to General Washington for Mount Vernon by a wealthy Londoner named Samuel Vaughan. Just how the copy came to the Beatty House is not explained.

At the corner of Washington Road was a three-story frame house, long used as a boarding-house; it was here that Mrs. Richard Stockton, widow of the Signer, had lodgings after leaving "Morven," and where she entertained President and Mrs. Washington one memorable day in the fall of 1790. It was still a boarding-house in Civil War days, and was removed only when the college bought the land.

139. METHODIST CHURCH. Across the street, opposite the Garden Theater (which occupies what used to be the Bainbridge garden), is the Methodist Church, erected in 1909 to replace an edifice built in 1847. The bells in the tower are by Meneely of Troy, New York, and are memorials.

Opposite, at the southeast corner of Washington Road in front of the old Chemical Laboratory, is one of the stone markers erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution to identify the route taken by Washington to Morristown after the Battle of Princeton. The house next to the Laboratory, No. 159, is a well preserved example of local eighteenth century domestic architecture, dating before 1786 and boasting a pedigree of ownerships including such fine old Princeton names as the Stocktons, Morfords, and Oldens. The double

house at Nos. 190-192 was the first building of the Second Presbyterian Church, dating from 1847, where the congregation worshiped until the edifice on the corner of Nassau and Chambers Streets was erected in 1868. Sold at that time to A. S. Cook it was maintained as a public auditorium, known as "Cook's Hall," for concerts, meetings, balls, etc., until in 1877 it was converted into the present residence.

On the right, just before Charlton Street is reached, is the Elementary School and Junior High School. According to tradition, No. 195, next to the School, is the site of the original log cabin built by Judge Thomas Leonard, of which the lumber was incorporated in the dwelling supplanted by the present house. (The Princeton High School, opened in 1929 and considered one of the best-equipped school buildings in the State, is on Moore Street at the edge of the borough.)

140. ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, organization of which dates from 1844, is on Nassau Street between Moore Street and Moran Avenue. The church itself and the parish buildings, consisting of the convent, the rectory, St. Paul's School, are of considerably later date than the organization. The school building was completely rebuilt and greatly enlarged in 1930.

141. WESTMINSTER CHOIR COLLEGE (Sherley W. Morgan, architect) is on Chestnut Street at Hawthorne Avenue. The College was founded at Dayton, Ohio, in 1926 by Dr. John Finley Williamson. It was moved to Ithaca, New York, in 1929 and to Princeton in 1932. It was moved into its present Georgian Colonial buildings in 1934. The College provides training in vocal and instrumental music for young men and women planning to pursue careers in church music.

Pine Street, which used to be called Murphy's Lane, is associated with the long forgotten silk-making craze that swept the country a century ago, when quick fortunes were expected—and did not materialize. It is recorded that a silk enthusiast, Dr. Nathaniel Aspinwall of Mansfield, Connecticut, had planted Italian mulberry trees at Princeton after the Revolu-

tion to replace those cut down by the British; but the location of his plantings is not known. In the 1830's, however, mulberry trees were planted once more and a cocoonery was tentatively organized in the vicinity of Pine Street. But the plan never got beyond the experimental stage and silk-making at Princeton joined other local lost causes such as the Princeton Silver Mining Company, the Princeton Copper Company, and the Robbins Wood Preserving Company. Only the trees survived and most of them have now been eradicated. They were possibly the progenitors of the large group which two decades or more ago existed on the north side of the street in this general neighborhood.

On Linden Lane, No. 17 is an interesting house well over a hundred years old which was moved from Nassau Street, approximately at the corner of the Lane. It was at that time the home of Richard Cumming, member of the well known family so long associated with Princeton history. The molding under the eaves, the door, the interior paneling and other trim are particularly attractive.

142. PRINCETON COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL. Princeton Avenue, the next street east of Linden Lane, runs south toward Lake Carnegie, becoming Broadmead at Prospect Avenue. Situated on Broadmead overlooking the lake is the Princeton Country Day School, founded in 1924 and established in its present location in 1930. The school offers a six-year course which prepares boys for entrance into secondary schools.

"Green Shutters," 298 Nassau Street, dates from the eighteenth century but little is known of its history. In the garden behind the house is the largest buttonwood tree in Princeton, surpassing even the pair in front of the Dean's House on the campus.

143. THE CUMMING HOUSE, next to "Green Shutters" but set back from the street, was the home of Colonel Alexander M. Cumming who, besides being mayor of Princeton at various times during his forty-four years' residence here, was prominent in public transportation service. He was a son of General

John N. Cumming whose stagecoach and mail-carrying business between New York and Philadelphia was the most extensive in this part of the country, although only one of his many activities. The house was built by Miss Theodosia Prevost, by marriage a connection of Colonel Aaron Burr whose funeral in 1836 she is said to have helped to arrange. In its day it was an imposing landmark, having a characteristic Southern six-pillared portico for which a later owner substituted the modern undistinguished porch. Who built the square looking three-story house adjoining with the double verandas has not been discovered; but it has had a series of picturesque owners. Late in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century it belonged to Roger Gerard van Polanen, from August 1796 to October 1802 Minister Resident of the Netherlands to the United States, and he is said to have planted most of the trees and shrubbery on the property. After a brief transfer to a post in South Africa he came back to Princeton and here in 1808 a young daughter of his died and the shaft on her little grave in the Princeton Cemetery is covered with an inscription pathetic in its detail. In the 1820's the place was owned by Captain (later Commodore) James Renshaw, recorder of the village and one of the organizers of Trinity Church. His popular daughters made the house a social rendezvous. By 1836 it had been bought by a Virginian retired sea-captain, William Luttrell Rogers, who had served as a midshipman in the War of 1812 and who lived here until his death in 1866.

The residence park just beyond is Evelyn Place, named for the low rambling red house facing it. The red house, occupied from 1888 to 1897 by Evelyn College for Women which had a lively existence much enjoyed by Princeton undergraduates with introductions and social inclinations, was built by Miss Prevost and was her residence for many years. It then came into the possession of a Mr. Johannot who added to it and turned it into a double residence. After the closing of the college the grounds were cut up and made into the present building lots.

144. JUGTOWN. The vicinity of Harrison Street, one of the

oldest streets in Princeton, appearing on all the early maps and named for John Harrison, eighteenth century merchant, postmaster of the village and sometime treasurer of the college, who lived nearby, is Queenston, formerly a suburb of Princeton but now part of the borough. For over a century and a half the neighborhood has been familiarly known as "Jugtown," a name found in private correspondence as early as 1787, and later even occurring in the printed travelers' maps. The name is derived from a modest but prosperous pottery mentioned as early as 1766 and operating until well after the middle of the last century. This establishment was near the corner of Nassau Street and the present Markham Road. The pit which supplied much of the clay was in the fields south of the pottery and within contemporary memory became a swimming hole and skating pond for Jugtown boys. A few pieces of Jugtown stoneware are still in existence. Members of the Hornor family settled at Queenston before the middle of the eighteenth century and not only owned the pottery but also maintained for several generations a large tanyard and a well patronized leather shop.

The stuccoed house on the northeast corner of Nassau and Ewing Streets, known as the Hornor House, was being built or enlarged in 1824 when Lafayette visited Princeton, his cavalcade being a childhood recollection of a local resident who saw the procession from the unfinished steps of the house and whose descendants tell the story. It was the home of Robert E. Hornor, born in Queenston in 1800, who became, as New Jersey politician, printer and editor of the *Princeton Whig*, the most prominent member of the New Jersey Hornor family. His printing shop was in Queenston before he moved uptown into Princeton village proper. Of Princeton's first printer, James Tod, a protégé of Dr. Witherspoon, there are no local traces except a book or two in the University Library, and three or four issues of the weekly *Princeton Packet*, which he published from 1786 to 1787. This was Princeton's first newspaper and is alluded to by a contemporary local poet, who, referring to the strictness with which the students were kept in Nassau Hall, says that

Many a lazy longing look is cast
To watch the weary post-boy travelling through
On horse's rump, his budget buckled fast;
With letters safe in leathern prison bent
And, wet from press, full many a PACKET sent.

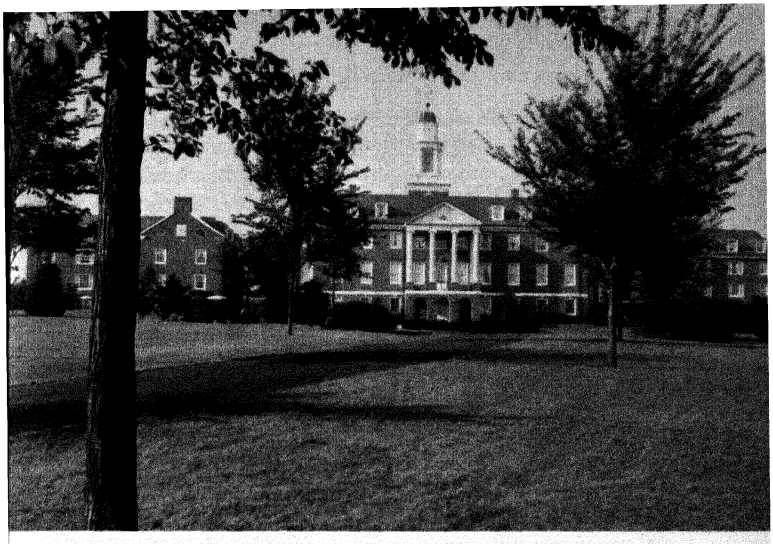
The small stuccoed brick house at the west corner of Nassau and Ewing Streets is one of the oldest in the locality, having been built before the Revolution. From 1852 to 1856 a similar house behind it on Ewing Street was the secret lodge of the fraternity, Kappa Alpha, forbidden on the college campus. The large house on the west corner of Nassau and Harrison Streets is "Queen's Court," a name given to it in 1888 when it became an annex to Evelyn College. The main portion (with dormer windows) was built about 1800 by J. C. Schenck. The wing was his shop, and the extension on Harrison Street was added in 1870. A few steps down the west side of Harrison Street, No. 41 is a little clapboard house with two fine "bride and groom" sycamores at its entrance, illustrating the old Jersey custom for a young couple to plant a pair of trees at their gate when building a home. This house was the first home of one branch of the Gulick family of Princeton. The trees place the date of the house very early in the nineteenth century. Queenston had a period of great activity a hundred years ago, with a school, stores, hotel (at first on the north side of the street, but later at the east corner of Nassau and Harrison, now the corner store), and a chapel (on Harrison) erected in 1832 and only, after several years of slow decay, yielding its place in 1930 to a garage. The business activity did not last; but the neighborhood of the old crossroads has preserved, in its ancient trees and houses, a touch of dignity and picturesqueness which makes it a fitting threshold to the town of which it is now a part.

The large house with the white porch columns, on the south side of the street just beyond Queenston, was the residence of President McCosh. It was built by him on Prospect Avenue and moved to the present site after his death in 1894.

The former Princeton Preparatory School was on the northeast corner of Nassau Street and Snowden Lane.

145. MAYBURY HILL. Snowden Lane, which forms the boundary of the borough running north from Nassau Street, takes its name from Samuel Finley Snowden, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Princeton from 1795 to 1801. On Snowden Lane is the residence now generally known as "Maybury Hill," the older part of which is believed to have been built in 1725. It was rebuilt in 1735 after a fire. It was the home of Aaron Hewes, a farmer, whose son Joseph, later a member of Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina, was born here in 1730. Thus Joseph Hewes was the second signer born in Princeton, Richard Stockton being the other. Had Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant not resigned his seat in Congress in June 1776 to come back to Jersey to work for the Revolutionary cause, he would have been a third signer to claim the village of Princeton as his birthplace. President Witherspoon of Princeton and Dr. Benjamin Rush, a graduate of the college and brother-in-law of Richard Stockton, were also Princeton signers. During the Revolution "Maybury Hill" was owned by Richard (or Derrick) Longstreet. An iron fireback found in the newer portion of the house bears the British coat of arms and the date 1753. In this house in 1775 Elizabeth Beatty married Philip Vickers Fithian (Princeton, Class of 1772), the Revolutionary chaplain one of whose journals has been published by Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and another by Princeton University Press. Her brother, Dr. John Beatty (Princeton, Class of 1769) the Revolutionary surgeon, was at that time living here, his wife being a daughter of Richard Longstreet. Dr. Jacob Scudder of Princeton resided here from 1814 to 1859.

146. CASTLE HOWARD, on the south side of the Highway, is one of the oldest estates in the neighborhood of Princeton. On the Reid map of 1685, preserved in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society, it is marked as the plantation of Dr. Henry Greenland. This was before William Penn conveyed land to Richard Stockton and others at the opposite end of the village. The date of the first homestead on the plantation is not known nor is the exact date of the present house



Westminster Choir College



Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Plainsboro

recorded; it has, however, been almost entirely rebuilt in recent years though following the original lines. The name is derived from the ownership of Captain Howard who, although a retired British army officer, was at the time of his death in 1776 a strong sympathizer with the colonists. It is said that he painted over his mantel the warning "No Tory talk here," which remained visible for many years after the Revolution. His widow married another and less progressive British officer and had to flee Princeton after the Battle, leaving the property in the care of President Witherspoon to avoid its confiscation, which plan was not entirely successful. It was in those days one of the finest mansions in the vicinity, containing a large library, a number of old portraits and even an organ. Subsequently owned by the Reverend Philip Stockton and eventually by President Witherspoon, "Castle Howard" passed through various hands and for a considerable period was owned by the family of Princeton's famous athlete, Hobart A. H. ("Hobey") Baker, Class of 1914, whose home it was in his undergraduate days. The scene of one of Dr. Henry van Dyke's stories is laid here.

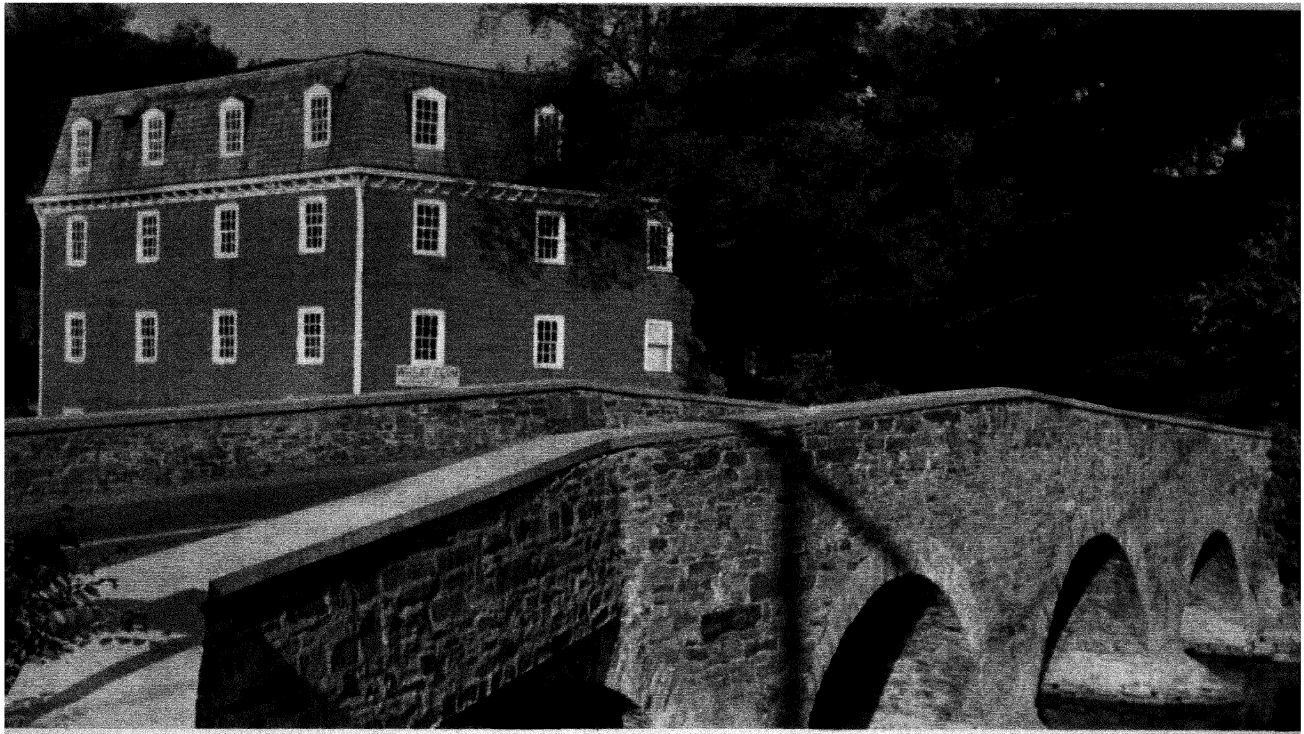
The Textile Research Institute, Inc., is situated on a bluff above Lake Carnegie between the Harrison Street bridge and the dam.

The Highway brings one to Kingston, where Washington destroyed the bridge over the Millstone in 1777 on his retreat to Morristown after the Battle of Princeton. The road to the left just before the bridge is called the River Road and leads to a rocky hill for which the town near it was named. This hill at the end of the eighteenth century was familiarly called "The Devil's Feather Bed" because, according to the Traveler's Directory of 1802, it used to be "very difficult and dangerous to pass from the great number of massy stones promiscuously distributed on the surface."

147. ROCKINGHAM. At Rocky Hill is "Rockingham," headquarters of General Washington from August to November 1783 during the session of Congress at Princeton. The house was built in 1734 and at that time the estate consisted of over

300 acres. The house has been moved a short distance from its original site and has been much restored and improved. It is now owned and maintained by the State of New Jersey. It is open to visitors on payment of a fee. In the "Blue Room" at "Rockingham" Washington wrote, in October 1783, his "Farewell Orders" to the American Army. The property was rented for his occupancy from the widow of Judge John Berrien, a trustee of the college. It passed into various hands until finally it became the tenement of Italian quarrymen. It was then recovered through the patriotic energy of Miss Kate E. McFarlane of Rocky Hill, aided by the generosity of Mrs. Josephine Thomson Swann of Princeton. During Washington's occupancy, "Rockingham" was a rendezvous for prominent visitors. Among others, Tom Paine was a specially invited guest, and on the Millstone, nearby, he and Washington tested the local tradition that the river could be set on fire, by stirring up the mud on the bottom and lighting the marsh gas thus released. One of the most important state dinners given by Washington while at "Rockingham" was in honor of the Dutch Minister Van Berckel and the members of Congress. During Washington's stay, his famous bodyguard encamped on the lawn in front of the house.

148. MAPLETON. The Highway takes the right-hand bend of the road at Kingston. Following this across the Canal, to the right, at the top of the hill, one enters the Lake Road, leading southwest along the Canal and Lake Carnegie. It is at its loveliest late in the afternoon when the sun is going down and the Cleveland Tower, rising in the distance above the trees, is reflected in the water. Its name on the Dalley map of 1746 and until the Lake was constructed was the Mapleton Road, the region between Kingston and Penns Neck being called "Mapleton." The "Mapleton" farm of 300 acres, with its massively built "Stone House" (now owned by the Princeton Nurseries), was the Van Dyke (or Van Dyck) homestead. It was built in 1756 by Matthias Van Dyke, son of James Van Dyke of Harlingen, founder of the New Jersey family of that name. Here in 1774 he brought his bride Lydia Longstreet, a girl of



The Old Bridge and Mill at Kingston

sixteen, and the property remained in the family until the early years of the present century. In December 1776 it was occupied by the British. Under the later ownership it has been much altered and rebuilt, and several dependent structures, such as the stone well, the milk-house, and the spring-house, have been removed. To Princeton undergraduates of the early nineteenth century it was known as "Botany Bay" because hither the college authorities were wont to banish rusticated students. It was here in his own college days—he was graduated in 1800—President Carnahan had courted Matthias Van Dyke's daughter Mary ("Polly"). They were married in 1803; and when Dr. Carnahan returned to Princeton as president twenty years later the convenient location of "Mapleton," not too far from the campus nor yet too near, and its owner's affiliation with the college through his daughter's marriage, afforded the President an ideal solution of the rustication problem. One room in particular seems to have been set aside for academic delinquents and its cupboard door (preserved in the University) was covered with initials carved upon it by restless exiles from Nassau Hall. Among the initials are said to be more than one pair belonging to father and son.

149. SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, farther along the Lake Road is the preparatory department of Saint Vincent's Seminary at Germantown, Pennsylvania. These two institutions educate young men for the Roman Catholic priesthood in the religious community called the Congregation of the Mission, founded by Saint Vincent de Paul in 1617 at Paris, and introduced into the United States in 1817.

150. ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE. To the left on the New Brunswick Turnpike behind St. Joseph's is the Department of Animal Pathology of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, organized in 1916 (first building, 1917), the chief object of which is to study the general processes of disease and recovery therefrom, and to throw light upon obscure details of human disorders.

Where the Lake Road enters the New Brunswick Turnpike,

a road laid out in 1804, the little cluster of old houses marks the spot where the Canal was carried over the Millstone on an aqueduct and where the Aqueduct Mills were located. Here Stony Brook emptied itself into the Millstone, a favorite haunt of Princeton poets and canoeists:

> —when the Millstone mirrors plain
> The fresh green boughs of Spring again,
> Canoes will thread its leafy maze.

The mill was demolished when Lake Carnegie was constructed and its site is now covered with water. Mills were located here before the middle of the eighteenth century, being known in pre-Revolutionary days as the Davison Mills and during the Revolutionary period as Scudder's Mills, belonging to Colonel Nathaniel Scudder of the American army. As at "Mapleton," British troops were quartered here during the occupation of Princeton in December 1776, and the property was destroyed by them later that month. Colonel Scudder's losses are listed in the contemporary "Somerset Book of Damages" preserved at the State House, Trenton, and cite in particular a fine new suit of Continental regimentals burned by the enemy. The propinquity of canal and railroad at this point in the middle of the nineteenth century, made it more or less frequently the scene of fights between the students and the boatmen and railroad men, one of which struggles, described with zest by Charles Godfrey Leland (Hans Breitman), was saved for the collegians only by the arrival of reinforcements headed by President Carnahan and his faculty, at sight of whom the enemy fled.

The road opposite the Aqueduct leads to Plainsboro, a mile away, where are located the headquarters of the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, the largest milk-producing plant of its kind. Organized in 1900 with 50 cows it now owns a herd of 1,400 and a farm of 2,500 acres. Visitors are welcomed and the "Rotolactor" at milking time nearly always draws a crowd of spectators in the observation room planned for that purpose. Passing the Aqueduct and continuing along the Turnpike we come to Penns Neck ("Neck" meaning "Corner"), one of the oldest settlements in the neighborhood and formerly called

"Williamsburg." At Penns Neck are situated research laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America and the Heyden Chemical Corporation's penicillin plant, both constructed during the Second World War. The road crossed by the Turnpike at Penns Neck is the extension of Washington Road and leads to Princeton Junction.

151. PRINCETON BASIN. The next road on the right (at the West Windsor schoolhouse) takes us back to Princeton Basin on the Canal. The Basin was so called because of two inlets or basins at the sides of the bridge into which barges used to turn for unloading freight. When the Camden and Amboy Railroad ran along the south bank of the Canal the Princeton station at the Basin was just across the bridge, where the bridgekeeper's house now is. The reservoir at the top of the steep bank behind the station, specially constructed to supply locomotives with water, is still distinguishable although half filled with brush. The old "Railroad Hotel" across the road from the station is still standing, mute witness to a vanished business activity which included not only the train and canal passenger and freight traffic but also several local enterprises such as a wood-preserving company, an "ironclad roofing" concern, a laundry and dyeing establishment, a lumber and coal yard, and a sash and blind manufactory. A sweet little stretch of Stony Brook winds through the arching woods at the Basin on its way to the sunlight of the Lake.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal from Trenton to New Brunswick skirts Lake Carnegie from the Basin to Kingston. Financed principally by Princeton capital, it was opened in 1834 and until about a decade ago was one of the two remaining inland waterways (the Pennsylvania Canal from Trenton to Mauch Chunk being the other) on which one could occasionally see the old horse- or mule-drawn boats. Freight transportation on the Canal continued until quite recently, but passenger traffic shrank to almost nothing with the development of the stagecoach service between Trenton and New Brunswick, and vanished when the railroad was built; but it never was important here although financially successful elsewhere. It

seems as if the leisureliness of this mode of travel, the tranquil scenery, the mild excitements of the locks and little Jersey villages through which the Canal passes, such as East Millstone, Griggstown, Rocky Hill, Kingston, held charms for only the few who cared not when they reached their destinations, charms which up until a dozen years ago smart pleasure cruisers bound for Florida grudgingly tolerated, and which now (if there is enough water in the Canal) loafing canoeists alone enjoy.

As long as the Princeton railroad station remained at the Basin the Elm Drive led from the Basin to the college campus; but Alexander Street, of which the Basin is one terminus and Ivy Hall on Mercer Street the other, was the main thoroughfare from the station into Princeton. In those days Alexander Street was called "Canal Street" and was an important residence street, which accounts for the number of charming old houses to be found especially at its upper end, where for a block or so at least it is possible to imagine oneself back almost a hundred years. On the way up Alexander Street, No. 278, on the right-hand side, the curious little white stuccoed stone house with two large maples at its doorstep, is probably the oldest on the street and dates back at least one hundred and fifty years. Indian relics have often been found in its garden. The woods at the edge of the Springdale golf course opposite are the remnants of what formerly covered the whole region through which the road passes.

The Princeton Inn on Alexander Street was built in 1924-1925. Its porch, facing the golf links and the Graduate College, is an excellent point from which to hear the '92 Carillon in the Cleveland Tower and to appreciate the full extent of the Graduate College buildings. No. 69 Alexander Street, at the corner of Stockton Place, the road to the Graduate College, occupies the site of the Princeton Baptist Church erected in 1851-1852 by the Penns Neck congregation with the intention of moving to Princeton; after twenty-five years' trial the project failed and the building was torn down.

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